



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1965

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No. 1 (Craven) Health Division

COMPRISING :

BARNOLDSWICK URBAN DISTRICT

EARBY URBAN DISTRICT

SILSDEN URBAN DISTRICT

SKIPTON URBAN DISTRICT

BOWLAND RURAL DISTRICT

SEDBERGH RURAL DISTRICT

SETTLE RURAL DISTRICT

SKIPTON RURAL DISTRICT

BY THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Senior Public Health Inspectors

A N N U A L R E P O R T

For the Year 1965

NO. 1. (CRAVEN) HEALTH DIVISION

Comprising:-

Barnoldswick Urban District
Earby Urban District
Silsden Urban District
Skipton Urban District
Bowland Rural District
Sedbergh Rural District
Settle Rural District
Skipton Rural District

by the

Medical Officer of Health
and the

Senior Public Health Inspectors.



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Central Clinic,
9, High Street,
Skipton.

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To the Chairman and Members
of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your consideration my Annual Report for 1965. The report again includes details of the services provided by the West Riding County Council in its No. 1. Division, for this arrangement gives a comprehensive view of our activities and has been well received in previous years.

The year was marked by the completion of two important and long awaited projects. The first was the opening of a Training Centre for the mentally handicapped. The second was the move from unsatisfactory office and clinic premises to the new building at the top of the High Street.

On the debit side it must be noted that it is increasingly difficult to meet the needs of local government for trained staff - e.g., health visitors, home nurses, midwives and home helps to deal with early discharges from hospital.

In so far as public health inspectors are concerned, the Division has been fortunate in having very few changes when in the country generally 12 per cent of posts remain unfilled. But the flow of new legislation from the central government departments gives them an increasing number of duties to fulfil when they find it difficult, or impossible, to fulfil the duties for which they are already responsible.

Fortunately, there were no major outbreaks of disease, although the 'polio' and paratyphoid outbreaks in Lancashire caused considerable alarm. Those outbreaks, along with the typhoid in Aberdeen in 1964., and smallpox in Bradford in 1962 are a reminder of the threats for which the health services must be constantly prepared.

In conclusion I should like to thank the members of the eight Councils for their courtesy, confidence and interest; the health inspectors for their support, and their contributions to this Report; the chief officers of other departments for their kindness and willing help; and the family doctors, hospital staffs and teachers for their co-operation in many aspects of our work.

I am,

Yours faithfully,
M. HUNTER.

Medical Officer of Health.
Divisional Medical Officer.

SECTION A. STATISTICAL SUMMARY.TABLE I.

DISTRICT:	<u>Area in Acres</u>	<u>Estimated Population</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
Barnoldswick	2,764	10,000	134	149
Earby	3,519	5,100	72	70
Silsden	7,101	5,350	92	84
Skipton U.D.	4,211	13,140	189	199
Bowland	83,327	4,780	58	64
Sedbergh	52,674	3,760	56	35
Settle	152,087	13,380	224	211
Skipton R.D.	146,071	24,020	385	336
	451,754	80,030	1,210	1,148

TABLE II.

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>Deaths under 1 yr.</u>	<u>Still- Births</u>	<u>Maternal Deaths</u>
Barnoldswick	3	1	-
Earby	-	4	-
Silsden	1	2	-
Skipton U.D.	4	1	-
Bowland	2	-	-
Sedbergh	-	1	-
Settle	2	5	-
Skipton R.D.	12	5	-

TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CRAVEN DIVISION - 1965.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Males:</u>	<u>Females:</u>	<u>Total:</u>
Tuberculosis Respiratory	-	2	2
Tuberculosis other	2	-	2
Syphilitic Disease	2	-	2
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective & parasitic diseases	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	11	15	26
Malignant Neoplasm, lung bronchus	40	4	44
Malignant Neoplasm, breast	-	17	17
Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	-	11	11
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	49	41	90
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	3	4	7
Diabetes	3	8	11
Vascular lesions of Nervous System	72	106	178
Coronary disease, Angina	159	117	276
Hypertension with Heart Disease	14	19	33
Other Heart Diseases	37	56	93
Other Circulatory Diseases	39	41	80
Influenza	-	-	-
Pneumonia	17	19	36
Bronchitis	35	22	57
Other diseases of Respiratory System	5	3	8
Ulcer of Stomach & Duodenum	4	1	5
Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea	2	1	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	2	5
Hyperplasia of Prostate	7	-	7
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	6	4	10
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	44	43	87
Motor vehicle accidents	10	6	16
All other accidents	9	18	27
Suicide	8	6	14
Homicide and Operations of War	-	1	-
	581	567	1,148

COMMENTARY ON VITAL STATISTICS.BIRTHS:

After adjustment for inward and outward transferable births a net total of 1,210 was registered during the year. The adjusted live birth rate per thousand of population is, therefore 15.1 compared with 15.6., 14.3 and 15.4 in the three preceding years. The rates for the West Riding Administrative County and England and Wales in 1965 were respectively 18.2 and 18.0. Illegitimate births numbered 77.

The still-births after adjustment for transfer numbered 19. This gives a still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births of 15.5 compared with 16.0 for the administrative County, and 15.7 for England and Wales.

DEATHS:

After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, the net total deaths in and assigned to the Division was 1,148. The adjusted death rate per thousand of population is, therefore, 14.3 compared with figures of 11.6 for the Administrative County and 11.5 for England and Wales.

Deaths from lung cancer numbered 44 compared with 46, 30, 27, 40 and 24 in the five preceding years.

INFANTILE MORTALITY:

After correction for transferable deaths there were 24 deaths of infants under one year of age. This is a death rate per thousand live births of 19.8 compared with rates of 20.9., 17.5., 31.0., 20.0 and 17.9 in the five preceding years.

The rates in 1965 for the Administrative County and England and Wales were respectively 20.7 and 19.0. Of the 24 deaths 8 were attributable to congenital malformations, 1 to pneumonia and 15 to various other diseases.

MATERNAL MORTALITY:

There were no maternal deaths in 1965.

SECTION B.GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA.1. HOSPITAL SERVICES

Early in the year the Minister of Health announced that the original Hospital Plan published in 1962 had been a 'rush' job; there had been insufficient time allowed to produce a well thought out and properly costed plan. It is, therefore, being reviewed in relation to the resources likely to be available: priorities are being adjusted; and special attention is to be given to the co-ordinated planning of hospital, local health and welfare, and general medical services with a view to working out comprehensive plans in a limited number of suitable areas.

This Review will not affect the plans for this area, for it is the intention to start building the new 650 bed hospital at Eastburn early in 1966. It will take about four years to build, and the suggestion is again advanced that it would then make an admirable basic unit for an Area Health Board. And that such a unit would go far towards increasing the efficiency and reducing the cost of services at present administered under the tri-partite structure of hospital board, local health authority, and executive council.

In the meantime there can be little complaint about our beds and waiting lists. There is no shortage of beds for maternity cases, sick children, infectious diseases and tuberculosis. Whilst the waiting list for 'cold' surgery is much shorter than in most other places. The consultant obstetric unit at St. John's Hospital is a very great asset, and the appointment of a consultant in geriatrics has placed the treatment of the aged and long-term sick on an entirely new footing. It will be even better when there is a small day unit at each of the hospitals concerned.

These remarks apply to hospitals within the Keighley - Skipton Group. Many of our patients go to hospitals outside because it is more convenient. But these hospitals, (Otley, Burnley, Blackburn, Lancaster and Kendal) all provide a comprehensive range of services.

Two final points are worthy of mention. The first is, that the special care unit at the Skipton Training Centre has reduced the demand for hospital accommodation for the mentally severely subnormal patients. The second point is, that the reduction in tuberculosis has permitted the Grassington Sanatorium to be used for psycho-geriatric cases, the tuberculous cases (many of them Pakistanis) being transferred to two wards at Middleton (Ilkley).

2. LABORATORY SERVICES.

It is a quarter of a century ago since the Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service was set up to meet the menace of War. Epidemics were forecast, and bacteriological warfare was considered a threat which the country must be prepared to meet. In the event neither materialised, good nutrition and sanitation, the sulphonamides and penicillin being factors which kept them under control. During this period the laboratories have been brought to a high degree of efficiency, with central reference laboratories in London, and a system of pooling information by the constituent units.

The laboratories at Bradford, Wakefield and Preston take samples of water, milk, ice-cream and other foods from this Division. Also specimens for bacteriological examination. They provide an excellent service, and with the Directors always ready for consultation, the Public Health Laboratories now have a key role in the epidemiological defences of this country.

3. TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

The County Council provides clinics for Child Welfare, Physiotherapy, Relaxation and Mothercraft, Speech Therapy, Child Guidance, and Dental Treatment. Details and attendances are given in Section F. The Regional Hospital Board provides a clinic for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis and the supervision of contacts. This is at Skipton Hospital where X-ray and laboratory facilities are at hand. The Board also provides a Venereal Diseases Clinic at Keighley; there are similar clinics at Burnley, Preston and Lancaster. Skipton Hospital has a full range of medical and surgical clinics, including paediatrics, radiotherapy and dermatology.

A Family Planning Clinic is held at Skipton Hospital on Wednesday evenings. In addition to advice on contraception, it is also the aim to help married couples with emotional difficulties and problems of infertility.

4. DOMICILIARY SERVICES

The provision of home nurses, midwives, health visitors, and home helps is the responsibility of the County Council. Details will be found in Section F.

5. WELFARE SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

The services available for the Blind, the Deaf, and for those who are substantially and permanently handicapped and crippled by physical disabilities have been described in previous reports. They are under the administrative control of the Divisional Welfare Officer, and there are no particular developments to report.

6. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951.

These Acts provide for the removal to hospital or other suitable place of persons who -

- (a) are suffering from grave, chronic disease, or being aged or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions. and -
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

Under the first Act application for removal is made to a Magistrates Court. Under the second an order can be made by a local Justice of the Peace, and is used in cases of urgency. In either case it is a melancholy proceeding to remove an old person from home against his or her will; and a great responsibility. It was not necessary to take action under these Acts during the year; but two old ladies were under observation as cases where it might be required if there was further deterioration in their health and living conditions.

7. NUCLEAR RADIATION HAZARDS.

Mankind, even from his primordial days, has been exposed to natural emissions from radioactive minerals which are fairly ubiquitously distributed in our surroundings. But the Earth's soils and waters are now contaminated with fission products following megaton nuclear explosions, and some of these products have a very long life. However, seven Government Ministries and the Home Office watch the levels of radioactivity in the atmosphere, water, soil, human bones, farm animals, herbage, milk and other foods by complicated and highly refined radio-chemical analysis; and assurances are given that there is no cause for alarm or anxiety.

8. CIVIL DEFENCE

Plans for dispersal and billeting, and for training in home nursing and first aid were mentioned in previous reports, and there does not seem to be anything to add this year.

9. CLEAN AIR.

The law relating to air pollution is the Clean Air Act, 1956, as amended by Section 95 of the Housing Act, 1964. But there are two types of pollution it does not deal with. These are fumes and gases from industrial processes, which are controlled by the Alkali Works Inspectorate; and pollution from road vehicles which comes under the Road Traffic Act and Regulations. On a national scale progress continues in both the industrial and domestic fields, the latter after a slow-down caused by changes in the fuel supply situation. The rate of progress varies greatly, with London now nearing the 50 per cent mark in setting up smoke control areas. Locally, the Skipton Urban District has one smoke control area in operation, and two more accepted. Whilst the Barnoldswick and Skipton Rural Councils are exploring the feasibility of introducing them.

10. FOOD HYGIENE

There were no outbreaks of food poisoning reported during 1965. A dozen years ago one or more outbreaks could be confidently expected during the summer months, and the attention given to food hygiene is, undoubtedly, paying dividends. Chemical poisoning is now rare; *Clostridium Welchii* infections have been reduced by focussing attention on the dangers which processed and made-up meat dishes can carry; whilst the pasteurisation of milk and imported liquid egg products has dealt with two previously common sources of infection. *Salmonella*, (of which well over a hundred varieties have been identified) is the greatest danger, now that so much food is mass produced in bakeries and factories. Infection among farm animals and contamination in abattoirs play a considerable part in introducing salmonellas into factory, shop and home; and this contamination of meat supplies continues to be the subject of study by health authorities,

bacteriologists and veterinary officers. At present it is accepted that raw meat, and particularly imported frozen meat (used extensively for sausages, pies and hamburger types) is often contaminated by germs; and it has been suggested that these boneless meats should be treated with gamma radiation to eliminate the salmonella types. Gamma irradiation of feeding stuffs has also been recommended to reduce the infection amongst animals, which builds up quickly if they are kept in abattoirs more than the absolute minimum of time. Sterilization doses of gamma rays would, of course, be effective in killing off all contaminating organisms including Clostridium Welchii and botulinus, but, unfortunately, this renders the food impalatable. This aim needs pursuing, for the outbreaks of typhoid at Aberdeen, Harlow, Bedford and South Shields have drawn attention to risks in the canning processes at overseas meat factories; and to the fact that the canned meat may have a wholesome appearance and taste even when contaminated.

11. WATER SUPPLIES:

Excluding cooling water, the total water consumption in England and Wales is now about 5,000 million gallons per day. It is increasing by 4 per cent per year. Of this a little less than half is supplied by the statutory undertakers; the remainder coming from private sources. Industry (including agriculture) takes about 60 per cent of the total, and the demand is increasing as fast as the supply of irrigation equipment permits. The domestic demand is also increasing. At present it is 30 gallons per person per day, but it is expected to reach 50 gallons per day with the increasing use of baths, inside lavatories, washing machines and dish-washers.

Contrary to popular belief, Britain does not have a high rainfall. We are already taking one eighth of the 40,800 million gallons of rain per day which fall on England and Wales. This demand is likely to go up to one quarter of the rainfall, which is about the maximum theoretical yield - short of "draining" our streams. We must, therefore, be prepared to re-use water as the Londoners do; to develop desalination; to consider the use of estuarine barrages; and to develop upland sources even more fully.

The Ministry of Health is concerned with all these water problems, both in the long term and the short term. And it would be appropriate to quote here an extract from the Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health for the year 1964:-

"In recent years many small water undertakings, previously operated by local authorities or water companies, have been amalgamated and are now operated by larger water authorities, usually Joint Water Boards.

Section 28 of the Water Act, 1945, which amended Section 111 of the Public Health Act, 1936., laid a duty on every local authority "to take from time to time such steps as may be necessary for ascertaining the sufficiency and wholesomeness of water supplies within their districts".

In those cases where the local authority operated its own water undertakings it was normally the responsibility of the medical officer of health to advise on the health precautions required, to be concerned about possible sources of pollution, the effectiveness of treatment methods, the results of sampling of raw and treated water and the state of health of any employees who might cause a hazard to the supply. The responsibility for the wholesomeness of the supply, employing such expert advice, medical and other, as may be necessary for ensuring this is squarely on the shoulders of the water authority, be it a Joint Water Board or local authority.

A medical officer of health has the duty to satisfy himself that the necessary measures for the protection of the water supplies in his district are being carried out.

This emphasises the need which has often been stressed for close co-operation and exchange of information between all those concerned with the safety of water supplies. It is just as important for the local authority to inform the water authority of any incident or development in the district which might affect the water as it is for the water authority to inform the local authority of, for example, a breakdown in the treatment plant or anything else which might affect the quality.

Where a number of local authorities are supplied by one water authority, it may well be convenient and time-saving, for the medical officers of health concerned to agree that one of their number will make co-operation with the water authority his special concern and keep his colleagues informed of anything of importance.

If the medical officer of health has reason to question the wholesomeness and adequacy of the water supply to his district he should make a report to his Council and if he thinks that circumstances warrant it he may send a copy of that report to the Minister.

It is clearly in the interests of both the water authority and of the consumers that constant vigilance by personnel, expert in their various spheres, should be maintained to ensure that no danger can arise from a public water supply"

In this Division there are four Water Boards controlling our major supplies. But there are many private supplies to villages and hamlets which have not been taken over. The Health Departments are still concerned with the quality of water, with quantity on occasions, and with the health of workmen. Samples are taken regularly by the Boards and the Public Health Inspectors, and information is exchanged. Details are given in the reports of the inspectors (Section D).

With regard to the fluoridation of drinking water - that is making good the deficiencies of fluoride to the extent of one part per million - the position at the end of the year was as follows:-

The West Riding County Council, as the local health authority, has approved it. The Silsden, Earby, Barnoldswick, Bowland and Sedbergh Councils have agreed upon fluoridation, and to the County Council paying for it. The Craven Water Board has accepted the principle and is exploring the feasibility of adding fluoride to the major supplies. The Lakes and Lune Water Board has not accepted the principle and further information is awaited from the Fylde and Bradford Corporation Water undertakers. Progress has been regrettably slow, and much influenced by a highly vocal minority who are objecting on principle to something which the majority of people know will reduce dental decay by 50 per cent.

12. HYGIENE ON THE HIGHWAYS.

This is a subject of increasing concern in rural districts as many of the lay-byes, casual parking places and picnic spots are in a disgraceful state by the end of the summer, with litter, excreta, discarded food, and broken bottles scattered over and around these places. So far as the district councils are concerned much has been done in providing public lavatories in the villages, although the sign-posting may need to be improved. The Yorkshire Dales National Park Committee has plans for a number of picnic areas with sanitary facilities, but the promised number already appears inadequate for the increasing number of motorists. The County Council has plans for three trunk road lay-byes with sanitary facilities in the Division, but they are not likely to be available in 1966. It looks as though the local farmers and more considerate travellers will have to suffer a further year as a result of this inadequate provision. And even if the problem is worse in some other parts of England that is little comfort to them.

Another source of complaint is camping on commons and roadside verges, particularly at peak holiday times. This produces similar problems, and is difficult to deal with under existing legislation, and because of the physical impossibility of patrolling a large rural district with the available staff.

13. CREMATION.

Reference has been made in previous reports to the expense and difficulty now associated with the disposal of the dead; and the problems of disused grave yards and cemeteries. Fortunately, there is a steady increase in the acceptance of cremation, over 40 per cent of bodies now being dealt with in this manner. The Division is well served with crematoria in Skipton, Keighley, Burnley, Lancaster, Shipley, Harrogate, Leeds and Bradford.

SECTION C.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following diseases are notifiable in the Division:-

Smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlet fever, typhoid, typhus, relapsing fever, food poisoning, measles, whooping-cough, meningococcal infection, acute poliomyelitis (paralytic and non-paralytic) acute encephalitis (infective and post-infectious) ophthalmia neonatorum, puerperal pyrexia, tuberculosis, malaria, dysentery, acute primary and influenzal pneumonia, plague and anthrax.

1. DIPHTHERIA.

Small outbreaks of this disease will continue to occur in Britain until a higher percentage of children are immunised. They are associated with symptomless carriers amongst the contacts, who must be exposed by swabbing, isolated, and treated with antibiotics until clear of infection. Contacts not infected must be immunised, and all this involves the public health and laboratory services in a great deal of work - unnecessary work.

2. ANTHRAX

This is an uncommon disease, but an occupational risk in tanneries, glue gelatin, soap and bone meal factories, and woollen mills. This year the Ministry of Health has made a vaccine available which will prevent infection developing in those exposed to the anthrax germ in the course of their work.

3. MEASLES.

Although the death rate for measles is low, being around 2 per 10,000 notified cases, the complication rate is still considerable due to bronchitis, croup, bronchopneumonia, middle ear disease and encephalitis.

In an epidemic year these produce quite a formidable morbidity, and a vaccine giving lasting immunity and no serious complications is being sought. Trials of such a vaccine were in progress in various parts of the country during the year. The number of cases notified during the year was 1006 compared with 772 and 1279 in the two preceding years.

4. HAEMOLYTIC STREPTOCOCAL DISEASE.

Group A haemolytic streptococci cause a wide variety of diseases, the commonest of which are streptococcal sore throats, and scarlet fever if the organism is a good toxin producer. Early in the Spring term of 1965 an outbreak of sore throats of this type occurred in a preparatory school in the Division. Subsequently, and probably inevitably, it spread to the adjacent boys boarding school. In most cases the illness was not severe, but as the infection smouldered on it was eventually decided to swab all boys and staff at both schools. 940 swabs were taken, 8 per cent being positive in the senior school, and 36 per cent in the preparatory school. Positives were treated with oral penicillin, and instructions given that all preparatory school boys were to be re-swabbed before they returned to the school after the Easter holiday. Any found to be still positive were given further treatment at home. Both schools were remarkably free from upper respiratory infection in the summer term. However, the infection had, by then spread to the village school, which was attended by a number of children whose parents were on the staff of the other two schools. The infection smouldered on there, just as

it had done in the preparatory and senior schools, so the decision to swab the pupils and staff of the village school was taken. 42 per cent were found to be positive, and treatment by their family doctors was organised. As this did not eliminate the streptococcus further swabs were taken a month later from all the children, and from as many parents and siblings as could be persuaded. 20 were found to be positive, and further treatment was given. This reduced the positives to 4. The summer holiday then intervened, starting in late July, and lasting five weeks. On the day the school re-opened in September all staff and pupils were again swabbed. The 4 referred to were still positive, plus 2 more. Further treatment was given and all were negative by late September. The outbreak thus lasted eight months; and although there were no complications (e.g., in heart or kidneys) it caused a great deal of upset and a lot of work. Parents were also much concerned, particularly in the village school where it took longest to clear. As the three schools are very much a village community, spread was probably inevitable. And one can only speculate in the light of events whether the infection could have been dealt with by more effective measures than those employed at the time.

5. SCARLET FEVER

75 cases were notified compared with 43, 20 and 47 in the three preceding years. They were mild and nearly all nursed at home.

6. POLIOMYELITIS

The Blackburn outbreak caused great concern in parts of the Division. 53 cases were notified there, with one death. 29 cases had the paralytic form, of which 6 are likely to have residual paralysis. 24 had a non-paralytic form. This was an altogether regrettable incident which could have been prevented there - or anywhere else - by giving all children oral 'polio' vaccine in infancy, with a booster dose on school entry. In other words, 'polio' can be eliminated if parents will only go to a little trouble to secure this safe and effective vaccine for their off-spring. Fortunately, the disease did not spread to this Division despite many contacts with East Lancashire.

7. BRUCELLOSIS.

Much has been written on this subject in previous reports. Sufficient to say now that it is caused by the germ which is responsible for abortion in cattle; that 14 per cent of milking herds are infected; and that it would be a common disease if the bulk of our milk was not pasteurised. The Minister of Agriculture stated in July that its eradication would involve a slaughter policy costing £40 to £50 millions; and presumably that sum cannot be made available by the Treasury.

8. SMALLPOX.

Smallpox did not occur in England in 1965., which is rather surprising when it is still an endemic disease in Asia and Africa. It is, therefore, as well to remind parents that we live close to Bradford with its large Pakistani population, and that in these days of air travel the disease could be introduced any time. There were five separate importations in 1962., and of the 62 secondary cases which occurred, 24 died. As only a little more than a quarter of our children are vaccinated the next importation may produce panic similar to that of 1962.

9. VENEREAL DISEASES

A World Health Organisation report states that in the past ten years there has been a consistent increase in the incidence of syphilis in 76 of 105 countries studied. Gonorrhoea is also increasing again after a slight check; and this despite far more effective methods of treatment being available. Yet these are infectious diseases, spread by promiscuity; and it appears that so long as the present pattern of sexual behaviour continues the only effective reduction will come through increased knowledge of the method of spread and the dangers, and by more open discussion. Continued emphasis will need to be laid on the clinic system; which in this country provides efficient and readily available diagnosis and treatment. Fortunately, V.D. is not a problem in this Division, and total attendances at clinics in 1965 were six for gonorrhoea, and forty-nine for other conditions. There were no cases of syphilis.

10. ENTERIC

Typhoid fever was not notified, but there were two cases of paratyphoid; they were part of a large outbreak caused by infection in unpasteurised milk consumed in the Blackpool area.

11. TUBERCULOSIS

In last year's report a warning was given that tuberculosis still causes 3,000 deaths each year, out of 20,000 fresh notifications. Fortunately, a majority of cases now recover completely under modern treatment, and the outlook has changed out of all recognition in less than twenty years.

Treatment is in the hands of the Chest Physician employed by the Regional Hospital Board, who has a close liaison with the Health Department, and the services of its health visitors. They attend his clinics on a rota basis, and supervise the tuberculous patients in their areas. They also assist in the search for contacts of newly notified cases.

With the fall in incidence, and the ability to treat patients in their own homes, the demand for sanatorium beds has fallen year by year. Twenty years ago all the beds at the Ilkley and Grassington sanatoria were full, and there were waiting lists. By the time this report is printed Grassington will have been converted to a psycho-geriatric unit; and a majority of the beds at Ilkley are already being used for purposes other than tuberculosis. This is most gratifying, but it does not permit any relaxation in our efforts to reduce, and eventually to eliminate this disease. The chest radiology service must be employed on the slightest suspicion of disease, supplemented by the Mass Radiography Service. The Bradford Unit paid its annual visit in the summer, with the following results:-

1. Examinations carried out

(a) Miniature films taken:	3,543
(b) Number recalled for large film:	39

2. Analysis of provisional findings

(a) Cases of active tuberculosis	2
(b) Cases of inactive tuberculosis	8
(c) Other abnormalities	24

The protection of children is an important feature of the control of tuberculosis. To that end a chest X-ray is demanded of all intending teachers, and of other employees who are in close contact with school children. Whilst every teacher is notified of the visits of the Mass Radiography Unit and encouraged to use it.

B.C.G. vaccination is equally important, and this is offered to all 13 year olds. These children are first given a tuberculin test to discover whether they have previously encountered the germs of tuberculosis. And in 1965 it was found that 7.3 per cent had had such contact - which is less than half what it was ten years ago. The remainder were vaccinated, and thereby given an immunity which will last through adolescence, and probably longer. All of the 7.3 per cent who gave a strongly positive reaction were followed up by the Chest Physician and X-rayed at suitable intervals.

With regard to the divisional figures for 1965., the new notifications were the lowest ever. The following table summarises the position:-

	1965.	1964.	1963.	1962.	1961.
(a) No. of new notifications:	7	20	16	16	23
(b) No. of admissions to chest hospitals:	8	15	15	22	22
(c) No. of discharges from chest hospitals:	9	9	16	24	19
(d) No. on register at 31st December.	313	331	352	411	425

12. OTHER DISEASES.

These were few, as can be seen from the table which follows. The incidence of whooping cough has never been so low, with 5 notifications compared with 158, 33, 26, 58, 89 and 114 in the six preceding years.

DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR.

DISEASE	CASES						
	Barnoldswick U.D.	Earby U.D.	Silsden U.D.	Skipton U.D.	Bowland R.D.	Sedbergh R.D.	Settle R.D.
Scarlet Fever	13	16	8	12	10	-	1
Whooping Cough	2	-	-	2	-	-	1
Poliomyelitis:							
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	28	96	205	133	15	12	255
Acute Pneumonia	2	1	9	-	-	-	2
Dysentery	-	-	-	9	-	8	10
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis:							
Respiratory:	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Meninges & C.N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Erysipelas	-	-	-	5	-	1	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis							
Infective:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post-Infectious:	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

BARNOLDSWICK URBAN DISTRICT.SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT.INSPECTIONS

Housing	214
Inspections under Public Health Acts	927
Bakehouses	42
Factories	58
Dairies	1
Food Shops and Stalls	120
Shops Acts	22
Council Tip, Depot and Salvage Shed.	152
Infectious Diseases	10
Smoke Observations	135
Rats and Mice Destruction	129
Schools	14
Mortuary	6
Reservoirs	1
	<u>1,831</u>

Samples: Water -	Bacteriological	16
	Plumbo Solvency	4
	Chemical	0
	Untreated	2
	Filtered &	
	Chlorinated	5

Ice Cream:	2
Faeces:	1

Interviews on various premises with owners, agents and contractors:	244
Complaints	47
Informal notices under the Public Health Act:	8
" " complied with:	8
Premises rendered fit without service of informal notice:	58

<u>STATUTORY NOTICES</u>	Number	Number	Number
	Served	outstanding	complied
	1964		1965

Housing Act, 1957	
Section 9.	-
Factories Act, 1937-61	-
Public Health Act, 1936	-
West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.,	
Section 53.	-

18.

Nuisances found in 1965	71
Nuisances in hand at end of 1964	16
Total needing abatement	87
Total abated during 1965	67
Total outstanding at end of 1965	20
Waste water closets converted into fresh water closets	37
Additional fresh water closets	34
Drains reconstructed	75
New drains provided	3
W.C. repaired	2
Bathroom repositioned	1
Defective and choked drains released and repaired	20
Rainwater pipes and eavestroughing repaired or renewed	4
Defective dustbins replaced	1
Lime washing	3
Defective roofs repaired	3
Accumulations removed	4
Miscellaneous	5
Attention to dampness	3
Defective water supply	5

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. No. of dwelling houses in District:	3,923
2. No. of houses incl. in above:	
(a) Back-to-back	151
(b) Single back	7

3. SLUM CLEARANCE:

Estimated no. of unfit houses at 31.12.65. in respect of which no representation has yet been made:	63
---	----

Details of future slum clearance programmes:	21
--	----

4. HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

No. of houses incl. in Representations made during year.

(a) In clearance areas:	-
(b) Individual unfit houses:	8

A.1. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

	No. of houses	Displaced during year Persons: Families:
In Clearance Areas.		
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	4	- -
(2) Houses incl. by reason of bad arrangement etc.	-	- -
(3) Houses on land acquired under Sect.43(2) Housing Act, 1957.	-	- -

19.

<u>No. of houses</u>	<u>Displaced during year Persons: Families:</u>
----------------------	---

Not in Clearance Areas.

(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sects.16 or 17(1) Housing Act, 1957.	10	3	2
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health.	-	-	-
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under Local Acts.	-	-	-
(7) Houses incl. in unfitness orders made para.2. of the second schedule to the Town & Country Planning Act, 1959	1	-	-
A.2. NUMBER OF DWELLINGS INCL. ABOVE WHICH WERE PREVIOUSLY REPORTED AS CLOSED.	6	-	-

B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

(8) Under Secs.16(4),17(1) and 35(1), Hsg. Act, 1957 & Sec. 26. Hsg. Act, 1961	8	6	3
(9) Under Secs.17(3) & 26 Hsg. Act, 1957	-	-	-
(10) Parts of building closed under Sec.18 Hsg. Act, 1957	-	-	-

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED.

<u>By owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority:</u>
-----------------	----------------------------

(11) After informal action by Local Authority	33	-
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts. 2		-
(b) Secs.9 & 16 Hsg. Act, 1957.	-	-
(13) Under Sec.24 Hsg. Act, 1957	-	-

D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (HOUSING ACT, 1957)

Position at end of year	No. of houses	No. of separate dwellings contained in Col.1
	1	2
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation:		
(a) Under Sec.48	-	-
(b) Under Sec.17(2)	-	-
(c) Under Sec.46	-	-
(15) Licensed for temporary accommodation under Secs.34 and 53.		

E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT.

	No. of houses	No. of occupants of houses in Col.1
	1	2
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those incl. in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders purchased in the yr.	5	3

5. NUMBER OF FAMILIES REHOUSED DURING YEAR INTO COUNCIL OWNED DWELLINGS

(a) Clearance Areas etc. -
 (b) Overcrowding -

6. RENT ACT, 1957

(a) No. of certificates of disrepair granted: Nil
 (b) No. of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the local authority Nil
 (c) No. of certificates of disrepair cancelled Nil

7. OVERCROWDING

No cases of overcrowding came to the notice of the Local Authority during the year.

8. NEW DWELLINGS

No. of new dwellings completed during year -
 by the Local Authority: -
 by Private Enterprise 2

9. GRANTS FOR CONVERSION OR IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

	Formal applications rec'd during yr.	Applications approved during yr.	No. of dwellings during yr.
(a) CONVERSIONS (No. of dwellings is the No. resulting from completion of the work).	-	-	-
(b) IMPROVEMENTS			
Discretionary Grants	13	10	13
Standard Grants	72	66	57

10. DETAILS OF ADVANCES FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACQUIRING OR CONSTRUCTING HOUSES:

No. of applications : 17
 No. of approvals : 16
 No. refused or withdrawn : 1

WATER SUPPLY.

1. The water supply has been satisfactory

(a) in quality:
 (b) in quantity:

2. Samples of water have been analysed periodically, and the results are in tabulated form.

3. The results of samples taken from Elslack Supply for -

(a) PLUMBO-SOLVENCY, show no lead absorption taking place, and

(b) Chemical analysis shows a pH value of 7.5., the water thus being satisfactory.

The results of samples taken from White Moor Supply for chemical analysis show the water to have a low pH value of 6.6 showing the water is liable to be plumbo-solvent, but otherwise a very satisfactory water.

4. Water fleas were reported in certain parts of the town. Flushing of the mains by the Craven Water Board soon cleared up the nuisance.

5. (a) The number of dwelling houses on direct supply as at 1st January, 1965 is 3,923.

(b) The number of dwelling houses on direct supply by means of standpipes is NIL.

6. Fluoride Content: Elslack Supply: 0.1 p.p.m.
 White Moor: 0.1 p.p.m.

RESULTS OF SAMPLES OF WATER TAKEN FROM ELSLACK
RESERVOIR.

<u>Date</u>	Probable No. Coli Bacilli <u>McConkey 2 Days 37°C</u>	Probable No. <u>Faecal Coli</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
13.1.65.	Nil	Nil	Satisfactory
3.2.65.	"	"	"
17.3.65.	"	"	"
21.4.65.	"	"	"
12.5.65.	"	"	"
23.6.65.	"	"	"
4.8.65.	"	"	"
8.9.65.	"	"	"
8.9.65.	"	"	"
8.9.65.	50	50	Unsatisfactory
13.10.65.	Nil	Nil	Satisfactory
10.11.65.	"	"	"
8.12.65.	"	"	"

RESULTS OF SAMPLES OF WATER TAKEN FROM WHITE MOOR
SUPPLY.

<u>Date</u>	Probable No. Coli Bacilli <u>McConkey 2 Days 37°C.</u>	Probable No. <u>Faecal Coli</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
13.1.65.	Nil	Nil	Satisfactory
3.2.65.	"	"	"
17.3.65.	"	"	"
21.4.65.	"	"	"
12.5.65.	"	"	"
23.6.65.	"	"	"
4.8.65.	"	"	"
8.9.65.	"	"	"
8.9.65 +	5	5	Unsatisfactory
13.10.65.	Nil	Nil	Satisfactory
10.11.65.	"	"	"
8.12.65.	"	"	"

(+ Untreated water).

SEWERAGE, DRAINAGE AND SANITARY WORK.

The sewerage works are under the supervision of the Council's Surveyor, and are situated in Greenberfield Lane.

During the year 519 yds. 1 in. of new surface water sewer have been laid.

Drainage work where no plan has been submitted is under the supervision of the Health Department.

150 visits were made to supervise and inspect new and existing drains and sewers.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

These are under the control of the West Riding Rivers Board. Only one nuisance was notified to the Department.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There are 19 pail closets. These are emptied weekly and the number does not include those on outlying farms. The existing pail closets cannot be converted to the water carriage system, there being no sewer available.

The Council makes £10 grant toward the conversion of waste water closets, and owners of property have converted 37.

34 additional fresh water closets were constructed.

3 new drains provided, and 75 drains reconstructed.

The following is the approximate closet accommodation connected with the domestic premises:

Fresh Water Closets:	5,125
Waste Water Closets:	474
Pail Closets:	19

FACTORIES

Mechanical and non-mechanical factories on the register.

Cotton manufacturers	8
Light Woollens	1
Silk manufacturers	2
Nylon "	1
Joiners & Undertakers	8
Shoemakers & Repairers	3
Motor Engineers & Garages	8
Millwrights & Engineers	5
Corn Miller	1
Printers	1
Steam Laundries	2
Monumental Masons	1
Foundries	1
Plumbers	5
Mattress makers	1
Electricians	5
Builders	6
Filter manufacturers	1
Plastic coating	1
Velvet Manufacturers	1
Others	1
	<u>63</u>

SANITARY CONVENIENCES:

Defects

Found:

Remedied:

Intervening ventilated space	-	-
Want of cleanliness	-	-
Other offences	2	2

WORK PLACES

Work places have always been inspected along with the associated factories, and all were found to be satisfactory.

SCHOOLS

A detailed report was submitted to the Education Authorities some years ago, and some efforts have been made to comply with suggestions therein.

It would be better if provisions could be made to site the sanitary accommodation within the schools to obviate the freezing up of the system in winter.

KEEPING OF ANIMALS
(Byelaws)

In no instance was it found necessary to take action under the above heading.

ENTERTAINMENT.

There are two places of entertainment in the district consisting of one cinema, and one ballroom: there are also six public houses and five clubs which are visited periodically, and found to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The following is the result of observations taken during the year under the Clean Air Act, 1956:-

Number of Chimneys:	17
No. of observations of 30 mins duration:	136
Average time smoke emitted Ringelmann Chart No.1.	0.618 mins.
Average time smoke emitted Ringelmann Chart No. 2.	0.00735 mins.
Average time smoke emitted per observation:	
	0.62535 mins.

On no occasion was black smoke emitted in excess of the time allowed.

Apparatus for the measurement of Atmospheric Pollution was installed at "Fernlea". Readings are sent to the Warren Springs Laboratory where the final results are worked out by a computer. These were as follows:-

	<u>SMOKE</u> mgm/cm			<u>SO₂</u> mgm/cm		
	<u>Average</u>	<u>Highest</u>	<u>Lowest</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Highest</u>	<u>Lowest</u>
April	124	280	57	105	197	47
May	70	124	12	104	206	20
June	52	148	12	75	147	37
July	40	63	19	53	98	25
August	51	108	23	88	138	36
September	94	197	34	103	202	33
October	152	427	43	159	404	46
November	155	753	38	138	257	67
December	169	789	43	164	427	87

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is only one rag dealer in the area.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There is no registered common lodging house within the district; the last being closed on 10th September, 1955.

REFUSE COLLECTIONWeights per 1,000 Population

<u>Population</u> <u>Census 1961</u>	<u>Waste Paper</u> <u>Tons</u>	<u>Other Material</u> <u>Tons</u>
10,267	20.32	0.89

COST OF PUBLIC CLEANSINGCollection of Trade and Domestic Refuse

Total loads removed	2,756	=	5,568 tons approx.
---------------------	-------	---	--------------------

	£	s	d
--	---	---	---

Cost:-

Wages, Repairs, Replacements etc.	6,933	12	11
--------------------------------------	-------	----	----

Average cost per ton	1	4	10
----------------------	---	---	----

Refuse Disposal

Total Cost	779	14	1
------------	-----	----	---

Average cost per ton	2	9	
----------------------	---	---	--

Paper Salvage (collection & disposal)

Total Cost	1,027	8	0
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COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE

Gross Cost	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s
------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

8,740	15
-------	----

Income

Salvage, paper	1,781	17	1
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Scrap Iron, Metals			
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Tyres etc.	249	7	9
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Tipping	89	5	0
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Trade Refuse	91	1	10
--------------	----	---	----

£2,211	18	8
--------	----	---

Net Cost

6,528	16
-------	----

Average cost per ton			
----------------------	--	--	--

1	3
---	---

Est. cost per building			
------------------------	--	--	--

1	12
---	----

Cleansing pails & tanks

Total Cost	121	11	1
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Cost of Cleansing Street (Gross)	1,773	14	11
----------------------------------	-------	----	----

Income	437	18	9
--------	-----	----	---

1,407	7	3
-------	---	---

Net Cost			
----------	--	--	--

620	5	7
-----	---	---

Cost of Cleansing gullies			
---------------------------	--	--	--

2,027	12	10
-------	----	----

Total:			
--------	--	--	--

8,556	9
-------	---

Gross Cost			
------------	--	--	--

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

129 visits were made to suspect rat and mice infested premises. 23 premises were treated during the year for either rat or mice infestation.

A full sewer treatment was undertaken during the year, 213 foul manholes and 151 surface manholes were prebaited. On investigation poison was required in 82 foul manholes (40%) and 34 surface water manholes (11.3%)

A total of 171 manholes were not baited because the lids were stuck, or they were too steep to bait, flooded or blocked.

Zinc Phosphide poison in Sausage Rusk base was used.

RAG, FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIAL ACT, 1951

There are two registered premises in the district; they use only materials under warranty.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

One person is registered under this Act.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963.

Two persons are registered under this Act.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.MEAT AND OTHER FOODS:

No. of butchers' shops:	13
Premises used for the preparation of sausage, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved foods:	13
Manufacture and sale of Ice-cream	1
Sale of Ice-cream	49

FOOD HYGIENE

120 visits were made to premises where food is prepared or sold for human consumption. These premises were found to be clean and generally complied with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations as they are mostly houses and shops. The large shops in the area comply with the Regulations.

OTHER FOODS

The following table shows the amount of foodstuffs condemned:-

	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Tinned Foods	2	1	16	5½
Tinned Ham	-	3	2	-
Meat	-	-	-	-
	3	-	18	5½

ICE-CREAM

There are 49 shops registered for the sale of ice-cream under the Food and Drugs Act.

Two samples were taken for analysis; the results being as follows:-

No. of samples in "Provisional Grade"	1.	2
- ditto -	Grade 2.	-
- ditto -	Grade 3.	-
- ditto -	Grade 4.	-
		2

BAKEHOUSES

The number of bakehouses on the register is ten. 42 visits were made to these premises, and all were found to be clean and satisfactory, except two where lime-washing was necessary.

FOOD SHOPS AND STALLS

The Council has adopted the Model Byelaws for the "Handling, Wrapping and Delivery" of foodstuffs made under Section 15., Food and Drugs Act, on 8th May, 1950. Some attempt has been made by shop-keepers and assistants to comply with these byelaws, and to requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

ANALYSIS OF FOOD SHOPS - FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960.

	No. of Premises.	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16.	No. of premises to which Reg. 19 applies.	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19.
Grocers	42	42	42	42
Grocers & Confectioners	4	4	4	4
Bakers & Confectioners	10	10	10	10
Confectioners	9	9	9	9
Greengrocers	14	14	14	14
Butchers	12	12	12	12
Fish & Chips	5	5	5	5
Cafes	5	5	5	5
Health & Food Stores	1	1	1	1
Sweets	9	9	9	9
Cooked Meats	5	5	5	5
 Totals:	 116	 116	 116	 116

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS)
ACT, 1951Registration under Section 76

Registration of Hawkers of Food and their premises:

No. on register: 1

Registration of Food from outside the district:-

Butchers	2
Greengrocers	1
Ice-cream	6
Cooked Meat & Cheese	1

Registration under Section 120

Registration of Hairdressers and Barbers:

Number on Register 23.

METEOROLOGICAL RETURNS.

At the beginning of the year the apparatus was taken over by the Engineer and Surveyor's Department and sited at Letcliffe Park, Barnoldswick.

<u>Month:</u>	<u>No. of days with rain recorded</u>	<u>Rainfall in inches</u>
January	21	6.21
February	11	0.64
March	14	2.31
April	19	3.97
May	17	2.93
June	16	3.00
July	18	4.63
August	20	4.30
September	19	6.29
October	10	3.61
November	11	4.31
December	<u>26</u>	<u>8.03</u>
	<u>202</u>	<u>50.23</u>

Total number of days with rain recorded: 202

Total rainfall in inches: 50.23

Wettest month: December.

Driest month: February.

Longest dry period: October 4th - 13th inclusive (10 days).

EARBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILSANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1965PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS.INSPECTIONS.

GENERAL

Drainage	41
Public Conveniences	28
Rodent Control	26
Refuse Collection and Salvage	183
Smoke Observations	60
Defective Dustbins	12
Factories	33
Interviews with owners	125
Accumulations	4
Clinic	10
Outscavenging	2
Schools	7
Sewer Treatment	-
Hotels and Inns	10
Refuse Disposal	95
Disinfestation	5

FOOD PREMISES

Inspections	88
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INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Inquiries	14
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SAMPLING

Water (Plumbo-solvency)	14
Water (Bacteriological)	21
Milk (Brucella Abortus)	32

NOTICES

INFORMAL

Served	10	Complied with	10
--------	----	---------------	----

FORMAL

Served	-	Complied with	-
--------	---	---------------	---

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT

Roofs repaired	4
Defective plaster repaired	10
Outbuildings repaired	2
Walls repaired	6
Doors repaired	6
Fireplaces repaired	3
Defective drains repaired	31
Eaves gutters repaired	18
Sinks repaired	10
W.W.C's repaired	5

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE.REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL:

A weekly collection of refuse was maintained during the year through the efficient and willing co-operation of the outdoor staff. Most of the outlying farms are now receiving our service leaving only those which are inaccessible to the vehicle.

SALVAGE

Collection of waste paper, rags and scrap from households is carried out in conjunction with refuse collection, and a separate collection for shops and business premises is made.

COST OF COLLECTION AND DISPOSALYear ended 31st March, 1965EXPENDITURE

	£	s	d
<u>Collection</u>			
Wages and Bonuses	3,723	1	4
Haulage	1,465	8	3
Tools, Implements & Repairs	66	11	5
Outscavenging	6	13	4
Rates, Rent & Insurance	73	11	6
Loan Charges on Vehicle	15	10	9
Depot Rent	98	10	9
Protective Clothing	23	1	6
Other Expenses	1	19	10
	<u>£</u>	<u>s</u>	<u>d</u>
	<u>5,474</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>

Disposal

Wages :-

Tip	743	8	6
Incinerator	54	11	7
Repair & Maintenance	110	2	11
Rent and Rates	13	14	11
Loan Charges	47	18	9
Preparation of New Tip	568	5	8
Reseeding & Levelling	125	6	0
	<u>£</u>	<u>s</u>	<u>d</u>
	<u>1,663</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>
	<u>£7,137</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>0</u>

INCOMECollection

Salvage	1,286	10	9
Re-chargeable works	541	9	10
Profit on Dustbins	1	15	0
	<u>£</u>	<u>s</u>	<u>d</u>
	<u>1,829</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>7</u>

Disposal

Tipping Charges	20	10	0
Tip Rents	2	18	0
Rent of Booth Bridge Farm	29	0	0
Disposal of Carcasses	4	0	0
	<u>£</u>	<u>s</u>	<u>d</u>
	<u>56</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>
Average net cost per load	... ...	18	9
Average net cost per ton	... ...	17	11
No. of loads removed by motor vehicle	... 1,787		
Estimated weight removed	... ...	2,771	tons
	<u>£1,886</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>

FACTORIES

	No. on Register	Written Inspections	Occupiers Notices	Prosecuted
(a) Factories in which Secs. 1,2,3,4 & 6 to be enforced by the Local Authority	9	6	-	-
(b) Factories not incl. in (a) in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority	40	27	-	-
(c) Other premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excl. Out-workers premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	49	33	-	-

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars

	No. of cases in which defects were found -	No. of cases in which -	
		<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Want of cleanliness			
Overcrowding			
Unreasonable temperature			
Inadequate ventilation			
Ineffective drainage of floors			
Sanitary Conveniences			
(a) Insufficient			
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-
(c) Not separate			
Other offences against the Act not incl. offences against Outworkers			

SCHOOLS.

Regular inspections of all schools in the District were carried out and co-operation from the Supervisor of the Canteen at New Road School, which supplies all dinners to the schools in the area, was received at all times.

NOISE

No complaints were received during the year.

EDUCATION.

More and more time is being taken up in educating the public in the importance of environmental health. Film shows and lectures are used, and the Department is always willing to attend any meetings of voluntary societies and public bodies to further its aims.

It has now become standard practice to interview owners or occupiers regarding nuisances which they are responsible for rather than send an informal or formal notice. This takes up a lot more of our time, but the value in public relations well worth it and we now find, in most cases, that nuisances are being dealt with without any lengthy delays.

MILK AND DAIRIES:

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

<u>MILK</u>	<u>TEST</u>	<u>TAKEN</u>	<u>Satisfactory:</u>	<u>Unsatis.</u>
Pasteurised	Methylene Blue	1	1	
Untreated	Methylene Blue	8	8	
Untreated	Br. Abortus Ring Test	32	25	7
Untreated	Culture Examination	27	23	4

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Houses (percentage of total) connected to sewers: 96.7%

-do- with satisfactory private drainage: 3.3%

-do- with unsatisfactory drainage: -

Sewerage & Sewage Disposal Schemes:

Under construction at year end -

Awaiting approval at year end -

In preparation at year end -

Details of and part of District requiring:-

Sewers -

Improvement of Defective Sewers -

Sewage Disposal Works -

Improvement or extension of Sewage Disposal Works -

Attention to Storm Water Overflow. -

RODENT CONTROL

114 visits were made during the year in order to deal with complaints received. No heavy infestations were encountered, but regular and systematic treatments have been carried out whenever weather conditions permitted at the Council's Refuse Tip, Sewage Works and Depot. Minor infestations at individual properties were dealt with, and where necessary structural work executed.

KEEPING OF ANIMALS.

No complaints were received during the year and the one licenced Animal Boarding Establishment was kept in a very satisfactory condition.

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT

Clubs and Licensed Premises have received regular visits and all were found to be satisfactory.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Smoke observations are regularly taken and due to oil conversion there are now only four chimneys in the area. Contraventions of the Act are observed but on investigation it is always the fault of the stoker and not the plant. It is difficult to overcome this kind of negligence, but by continual vigilance and education we may win in the end.

HOUSING

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

Interviews	125
Inspections	170

The following tables give details of the number of applicants on the Council's waiting list, together with the rehousing that has taken place during the year.

No. on register: 31.12.64.	98
No. of applicants registered in 1965:	76
No. rehoused during 1965:	46
No. withdrawn	6
Total number on register. 31.12.65.	122

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There are no licences in force for caravan sites, and all casual caravan parking has been dealt with without recourse to law.

WATER SUPPLIES

Water Undertaker	Craven Water Board
Nature/Origin of supply	Upland Surface
No. of dwellinghouses supplied	1,839
Insufficiency of supply	None
Unsatisfactory supply	"
Improvement of supply	"

Plumbo Solvency

At the end of the year lead was found to be present in the Kelbrook Supply. Repeated flushing of the main has been carried out and at the time of writing investigations are still being carried out with a view to eliminating this contamination.

MEAT SHOPS AND DISTRIBUTING VEHICLES:

These have remained satisfactory throughout the year.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958.

There are 8 licenced slaughtermen on the register.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES:

There is none in the district.

BAKEHOUSES:

Conditions at all times were found to be satisfactory.

FISH FRYERS:

Visits are made to the five premises on the register, and conditions were found to be satisfactory.

UNSOOUND FOOD:

During the year the following foodstuffs were examined and found to be unfit for human consumption:-

TINS OF -

Peaches	10	80 lbs. Cod Fillet
Milk	7	14 lbs. 4 oz. Boneless Ham
Soup	5	6 lbs. Corned Beef
Pineapple	4	
Tomatoes	4	
Pears	3	
Peas	3	
Tomato Juice	2	
Luncheon Meat	2	
Carrots	2	
Pork	2	
Mixed Foods	9	

PRESERVED FOOD PREMISES:

There is only one manufacturing pork butcher in the district, but several other shops retail made up foods. All were found to be satisfactory.

FOOD PREMISES:

The following food premises are situated in the area:-

21 Grocers & General Provisions	7 Greengrocers
10 Sweets and Tobacco	6 Butchers
5 Fish Fryers	10 Confectioners
9 Hotels & Clubs	2 Cafes

73 visits were made to all food premises to see that the Food Hygiene Regulations were being operated. Advice and help were freely given where necessary and co-operation from the traders has been received at all times.

There were no cases of Food Poisoning during the year.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

Most of the Registered Premises in this District are Retail Shops, and there does not appear to be any great problem regarding the adequate provision of lighting. It has been noticed, however, that although the shop part of the premises where the employees work, and the public have access to, are adequately lit, there is a tendency to under-light stores and rooms which employees only use very infrequently, but where there is a definite danger of accidents.

Registration and General Inspections:

Class of Premises:	No. of premises registered during year	Total No. premises at end of year	No. of registered premises inspected during yr.
Offices	2	3	3
Retail Shops	20	24	24
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	-	-
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	3	4	4
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
TOTALS:	25	31	31

The number of visits by all kinds of Inspectors to Registered premises was 31.

Analysis of persons employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

Class of workplace	No. of persons employed		
	Males:	Females:	Total:
Offices	7	1	8
Retail Shops	26	49	75
Wholesale departments, warehouses	-	-	-
Catering establishments open to public	8	6	14
Canteens	-	-	-
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
TOTALS:	41	56	97

SILSDEN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

1. INSPECTIONS:

HOUSING INSPECTION
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT:

No. of houses inspected 10
No. of visits to above houses 18

HOUSING ACT:

No. of houses inspected	24
Visits paid to above houses	40
Overcrowding	2
Verminous premises	6
Infectious Disease enquiries	8
Miscellaneous housing visits incl. Council house maintenance	523
Rent Act	1

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION:

Grocers shops	6
Butchers' shops	12
Greengrocers, fishmongers, fruiterers	11
Dairies and Milk shops	13
Other food shops	10
Cafes	11
Public Houses	5
Ice-Cream premises	6

2. HOUSING

1. No. of Dwellinghouses in District	2,083
2. No. of houses incl. in above: (a) Back-to-back:	63
	(b) Single back: Nil

3. SLUM CLEARANCE

Estimated number of unfit houses at 31.12.1965 in respect of which no representation has yet been made: 17

Details of future slum clearance programme:
Proposed small clearance areas in Thanet Square
and Walker Place. Other individual unfit houses.

4. HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE.

No. of houses included in Representations made during year:

(a) In Clearance areas: Nil
(b) Individual unfit houses: 1

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

HOUSES DISPLACED during year
DEMOLISHED Persons: Families:
In Clearance Areas

(1) Houses unfit for
human habitation Nil Nil Nil

(2) Houses incl. by
reason of bad
arrangement etc. Nil Nil Nil

(3) Houses on land acquired under Sect.43(2) Housing Act, 1957 Nil Nil Nil

Not in Clearance Areas

(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sects. 16 or 17
(1) Housing Act, 1957 Nil Nil Nil

(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health Nil Nil Nil

(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under Local Acts Nil Nil Nil Nil

(7) Houses incl. in unfitness orders made under para 2. of the second schedule to the Town & Country Planning Act, 1959 Nil Nil Nil

B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

(8) Under Sects. 16(4),
17(1) and 35(1) Hsg. Act,
1957 & Sect. 26 Hsg. Act
1961. 1 1 1

	HOUSES DEMOLISHED	DISPLACED during year Persons: Families:
--	----------------------	---

(9) Under Sects. 17(3) & 26. Hsg. Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Sect. 18 Hsg. Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED.

By Owner: By Local Authority:

(11) After informal action by Local Authority	14	Nil
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	3	2
(b) Sects. 9 & 16 Hsg. Act, 1957	-	-
(13) Under Sect. 24 Hsg. Act, 1957	-	-

D UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

Position at end of year	No. of houses:	No. of separate dwellings contained in Col. (1)
	(1)	(2)

(14) Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) Under Sect. 48	Nil	Nil
(b) Under Sect. 17(2)	Nil	Nil
(c) Under Sect. 46	Nil	Nil
(15) Licensed for temporary accommodation under Sects. 34 and 53.	Nil	Nil

E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

	No. of houses:	No. of occupants of houses in Col. (1)
	(1)	(2)

(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those incl. in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders purchased in the yr.	Nil	Nil
5. No. of families rehoused during the year into Council owned dwellings:	(a) Clearance Areas: etc. (b) Overcrowding	Nil

6. RENT ACT, 1957

(a) No. of certificates of disrepair granted:	Nil
(b) No. of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the local authority:	Nil
(c) No. of certificates of disrepair cancelled:	Nil

7. OVERCROWDING

One new case of overcrowding came to the notice of the Local Authority during the year, but alternative accommodation was found by the tenants after being notified of the offence.

8. NEW DWELLINGS

No. of new dwellings completed during the year:-

By the Local Authority: Nil
By Private Enterprise: 47

9. GRANTS FOR CONVERSION OR IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

	Formal applications rec'd during yr.	Approved during year	No. of dwellings completed during year
	No. of dwellings	No. of dwellings	
(a) CONVERSIONS (The number of dwellings is the No. resulting from completion of the work)	2	2	Nil
(b) IMPROVEMENTS			
Discretionary Grants	9	8	3
Standard Grants	27	27	23

10. DETAILS OF ADVANCES FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACQUIRING OR CONSTRUCTING HOUSES: Nil

11. SUPPLEMENTARY REMARKS.

Of the 37 grants approved during the year 30 were for owner occupied houses, and only 7 for tenanted properties. The total amounts paid on the completed grants were Standard £2,233 and Discretionary £750.

Work has commenced during the year on the improvement and modernisation of 29 Council houses on the Taylor Avenue estate. This scheme includes the provision of new windows, bathroom suites, sink units, smokeless fuel burning appliances, coal bunkers and general improvements to footpaths and garden walls.

The work of converting 2 houses on Gloucester Avenue into a warden's flat and 2 ground floor flatlets has been completed, and the flatlets are now occupied. The intercommunication system between the warden's flat and the old people's flats is being installed, and it is hoped that a warden will be in residence early next year.

No new Council houses have been built during the year, but 47 houses have been completed on the 3 private housing estates in the town.

A house in Thanet Square, purchased by the Council for inclusion in a future slum clearance area, has been closed and demolition work has commenced.

A representation was made during the year to close an unfit cellar dwelling in Back Kirkgate.

3. MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

There are adequate facilities available in the area to cater for all residential, holiday and storage requirements.

The residential caravan site at Cringles Park has now been fully developed and has standings for 70 vans. Most of these are occupied by mobile homes fitted with W.C.'s, bathrooms and other modern conveniences. Communal toilets, laundry facilities and retail shop are available, and the water supply is from a private borehole.

Over 50 standings are available on the Brown Bank Site, which is licensed for 113 vans for holiday and recreational purposes. This water supply is also from a private borehole, but as the site develops additional toilet facilities will be constructed.

There is a site available in Howden Hall for the storage of caravans only, and there are two individual caravans licensed in the area.

Annual trouble is experienced, usually just before and after a well known Horse Fair, with horse drawn covered waggons and occasional trailer caravans being stationed on the roadside or on unfenced land.

The standard of some of this accommodation is very primitive and the sanitary arrangements are poor. As soon as these vehicles come to the notice of the department, immediate steps are taken to have them removed.

4. WATER SUPPLY.

Bradford Corporation Waterworks is responsible for the provision and supervision of the mains water supply to the town. In addition to the main business concerns, 2,006 dwellinghouses are connected to this supply. Two water inspectors are resident in the town and supervise the general distribution of the supply. Bacteriological and plumbo-solvency samples are taken periodically, and the results are forwarded to the Waterworks Engineer at Bradford.

4 plumbo-solvency samples taken during the year gave an average pH value of 6.7. Of the 7 bacteriological samples taken one was unsatisfactory. The natural fluoride content of the water when last analysed was .06 parts/mil.

The piped supplies to Brunthwaite and Swartha are still unsatisfactory, both regarding quality and quantity. The Ministry has refused to give a grant towards the provision of a mains supply to these areas on the grounds that they did not view Brunthwaite as a permanent rural area. In view of this, Bradford Corporation has been asked to supply an estimate of the cost of the scheme without a grant.

There are numerous private boreholes in the out-districts giving satisfactory supplies of water to farms and to the two main caravan sites. 27 bacteriological samples have been taken from private supplies during the year; 13 were unsatisfactory.

5. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The sewerage system in the town is connected into the joint trunk sewer, which takes sewage from Silsden and the southern parts of the Skipton Rural District to the Keighley sewage disposal works at Marley. All the treatment of the sewage is carried out at the Keighley works.

During the year the Silsden Dyeing Company closed its works in the town. This affected the content of the sewage and also reduced the average flow.

Trouble occurred again with the flow recorder, but an electric storage heater was installed in the recorder house and this appears to have improved its performance.

The grit settlement tank is emptied every four weeks, and the three storm water overflow tanks cleaned out when necessary.

Extensions have been made to the foul and surface water sewers on the three private housing estates being developed in the town.

Improvements have been made, and a new manhole formed, on the sewer in Skipton Road, which was subject to occasional blockages.

The Council offer a £10 grant for the conversion of waste water closets to W.C's. 19 tiplers have been converted during the year with the aid of this grant, and 6 have been abolished as a result of improvement grant work.

3 septic tanks have been constructed to drain isolated properties in the out-districts, all were part of improvement grant schemes.

6. FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES.

During the year the register of Factories was checked with the records kept by the Factory Inspector at Halifax. There are 46 factories and workshop premises on the register.

Routine inspections of these premises were made from time to time and the defects found were mainly confined to lighting, decoration and cleanliness of the sanitary conveniences. No statutory action has been taken during the year.

The number of outworkers in the district was 5. These were all employed in the burling or mending of textile fabric, and the condition of the workrooms was found to be satisfactory.

7. SCHOOLS

There has been no alteration in the information given in previous reports concerning the schools of the district, and the accommodation available in the main school buildings is apparently still inadequate.

Visits were made to the school canteen in the Hothfield Street Secondary School, which supplies meals to all the schools in the town.

8. KEEPING OF ANIMALS

There are two premises in the area licensed under the Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963. One of these is used by the police and R.S.P.C.A. for the boarding of stray dogs.

Alterations have been carried out by the new tenant to the ventilating fans on the broiler house in Sackville Road. No further complaints have been received since this work was done.

9. PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT

Alterations to the Town Hall were completed during the year, and the premises were officially re-opened by a Civic function in October. The dance hall and dining room have been enlarged and the premises have been extended at the rear to provide new toilets, cloakrooms, a bar, and a well equipped kitchen for catering. The town now possesses a building well equipped for most social activities, and available for public use at a reasonable cost.

There are six public houses and three licensed clubs in the district. These have been visited occasionally and all were found to be satisfactory.

10. SMOKE ABATEMENT

Routine smoke observations and visits to boiler plant have been made throughout the year. No statutory action has been necessary, but smoke emissions from the Tannery chimney has necessitated informal action.

All new firegrates installed in Council houses during the year have been Lofire Model A type, which is an approved appliance capable of burning smokeless fuel.

The Council has modernised 29 houses on the Taylor Avenue estate. Incorporated in this scheme was the provision of Lofire grates with gas ignition in the living rooms and gas fires in the main bedrooms.

There are no immediate plans to establish smoke control areas in the town.

11. OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is a tannery in the district situated on the fringe of the residential development. Trouble occurred during the year with flayings from the hides gaining access to the public sewer and causing blockages. New screens were fitted on their drainage system and this seems to have alleviated the nuisance.

It is hoped that a new boiler plant with mechanical stoker will be installed in the near future, thus minimising the smoke emission mentioned previously.

12. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

A 12 cubic yard Karrier Dual-Tip vehicle has collected the refuse weekly from the built-up area of the town, and the out-districts were collected every 6 weeks, using a 7 cubic yard Karrier Bantam. This vehicle has also been used for collecting waste paper and other trade refuse from business premises.

6 men have been employed in the collection and disposal of the refuse and one man has been employed full-time on paper baling. One man is also employed full-time on the cleaning and sweeping of roads and streets.

The waste paper was sold as mixed waste to J. Shaw & Sons, Bradford, and has been baled with a hand press in the old sewage works' buildings adjacent to the refuse tip. 132 tons 11 cwts. of mixed waste has been sold during the year, and a salvage bonus scheme is in operation for the employees.

A Milldale Model "U" electric baling press has been purchased and will soon be installed in the new depot on the Corn Mill Dam.

A fire occurred on the refuse tip in September. Excavations had to be carried out and the Fire Service called on two occasions before the fire was extinguished.

A 955 Traxcavator was employed for two days on general levelling of the tip surface, and occasional use was made of a Massey Ferguson tractor for similar purposes.

The tip and the surrounding land was treated in spring with selective weed-killer to reduce the excessive growth of weeds, particularly nettles and thistles.

There are approximately 30 litter bins situated around the built-up area of the town and these were emptied weekly.

13. RODENT CONTROL.

34 properties were found to be infested during the year, 16 with common rats and 18 with mice. All were minor infestations and no statutory action was necessary.

26 of these properties were treated by the Council's part-time rodent operative, warfarin being used in all cases.

The Council provides a domestic service free of charge, but a charge is made for time and materials when treating business premises.

The refuse tip became heavily infested during the year and a successful treatment was carried out using zinc phosphide.

Complaints were again received of rabbits on the Woodside Road allotments. Successful treatment is difficult in view of the number of fenced plots and the amount of cover on the site.

Skipton Rural District, who employ a full-time operative, carry out regular treatments under contracts with five farmers in this area.

14. RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

No action necessary.

15. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

To avoid duplication of work, both in the district and the laboratory, the only milk samples taken by this Authority have been from producer/retailers. The remaining retailers have been sampled by West Riding County Council's Inspectors.

The following milk samples have been taken during the year:-

By the Local Authority:

Biological Samples:

(a) Tuberculosis: 1 Negative.
 (b) Brucellosis:

Ring Test	No. positive	Culture Test	No. positive	Guinea Pig	No. positive
43	5	43	-	1	-

Statutory Samples:

No. sampled	Methylene Blue Test
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Tuberculin Tested (Raw)	3	2 satisfactory
		1 unsatisfactory

By W.R.C.C.

No. sampled	Meth. Blue	Phosphatase	Brucella abortus Ring Test
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Tuberculin Tested (Raw)	46	34 sat. 5 unsat. 7 void	-	1 positive 34 negative
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Pasteurised	5	4 sat. 1 void	5 sat.	-
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There are four roundsmen and three shops in the town retailing Tuberculin Tested Milk, with one roundsman and three shops retailing pasteurised and sterilised milk.

A complaint was received from a householder that milk delivered to her house was dirty. The bottle in question contained what appeared to be straw floating in the milk. The milk was produced outside this area. The matter was reported to the Health Committee and a warning sent to the producer and the retailer. The retailer immediately stopped all his supplies from this source.

There is no licensed slaughterhouse in the area. Small amounts of canned and other foods which are condemned are buried on the refuse tip.

One additional premise was registered under the Food and Drugs Act for the storage and sale of ice-cream.

The following samples were taken -

	<u>No. Sampled</u>	<u>Bacteriological Examination</u>
Ice-Cream	5	4 satis. 1 unsatis.

16. FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960.

Listed below are details of the food premises subject to the above Regulations.

<u>Type of Premises</u>	No. of Premises	Premises complying to which Reg. 19 applies		
		with Reg. 16	Reg. 19	with Reg. 19
Butchers	8	8	8	8
Bakers & Confectioners	7	7	7	7
Fried Fish Shops	3	2	3	3
Greengrocers & Fish Retailers	5	5	5	5
Licensed Premises	6	6	6	6
Sweets & Confectionery	5	5	5	5
Restaurants & Cafes	2	2	2	2
Grocers & Mixed Businesses	19	18	19	19

Routine inspections of all food premises have been made during the year, and no statutory action has been necessary.

17. COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no common lodging houses in the district, and, as far as can be ascertained, there is no record of any in the past.

18. PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

There are no public swimming baths in the district.

19. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

There are 42 premises in the town registered under the above legislation.

Owing to pressure of other work it has only been possible to inspect 10 of these premises. 9 contravened the Act in minor degrees. It is hoped to complete the inspections during the coming year.

SKIPTON URBAN DISTRICT.SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT.1. HOUSING

49 bungalows, communal facilities and a warden's flat are in course of construction in Prince's Drive. Lay-out plans were submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for approval for the construction of 50 two bedroom type houses and 100 one bedroom flats on land in Cawder Road.

A Compulsory Purchase Order was confirmed by the Minister for unfit properties in Newmarket Street and Bunkers Hill comprising two single, one through, three partly back-to-back and one back-to-back type houses, one unoccupied fish fryer's establishment and stores.

The Council agreed to the conversion of four unfit houses in Bank Yard to business premises.

In November, the Council submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government further slum clearance proposals as follows:-

Estimated number of houses remaining unfit for human habitation:	110
Period of years which the Council think necessary for securing the demolition of the above houses:	5
Action already taken:-	
No. of houses demolished or closed since 1.1.56. incl. unfit houses owned by local authorities and those in unfitness orders:	274
Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied:	44
Applicants for Council houses:-	
Living in Rooms	45
Living in separate dwellings	87
Applicants for bungalows	107

Improvement Grants:-

Discretionary Grants

Number completed	Estimated Cost of Schemes	Total Grants	Owner Occupiers	Tenanted Houses
3	£1,798. 18. 3.	£758	3	Nil

Standard Grants

Number completed	Cost of Grants completed Equal to half of Approved Expenditure	Owner Occupiers	Tenanted Houses
48	£3,800. 18. 3.	40	8

2. FACTORIES

135 inspections were made of mechanical and non-mechanical factories and particulars are given in the Appendix of the Report.

The five outworkers' premises were inspected and found to be clean and satisfactory. The work carried on was burling and mending and tailoring.

3. MOVABLE Dwellings

There was one small licensed site and one site of $16\frac{1}{2}$ acres to accommodate 190 caravans. There were 152 on the site of which 30 caravans were permanently occupied and 122 others only used at week-ends and holiday periods. The site, facilities, services and equipment complied in full with the model standards of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The standard of cleanliness of the site, caravans, sanitary conveniences, recreation rooms etc., was found to be excellent.

4. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Sewage disposal is under the supervision of the Council's Surveyor. There were no extensions made to the Sewage Works and the methods of treatment were satisfactory.

The new sewer constructions were in connection with housing development on Greenacres and Prince's Drive. 605 yards of foul sewers and 890 yards of surface water sewers were laid.

The improvements to sanitary conveniences were:- additional water-closets provided for existing properties 64; water-closets provided for new properties 52.

5. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES.

It has only been possible to inspect 70 premises out of a total of 252 registered because the staff is already fully employed on other duties.

The registration and inspections were as follows:-

No. of Premises registered during Year.	Total No. of registered premises at end of Year.	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection
Offices	1	67
Retail shops	13	160
Wholesale shops	1	5
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	1	19
Fuel storage	—	1
	<u>16</u>	<u>252</u>
		<u>48</u>

Total No. of Visits to registered premises:

Notices to Occupiers of requirements:

Analysis of persons employed in registered premises
by workplace :-

<u>Class of Workplace</u>	<u>No. of Persons employed</u>
Offices	513
Retail shops	616
Wholesale Depts., Warehouses	57
Catering establishments open to the public	182
Canteens	3
Fuel Storage Depots	6
	<hr/>
	1,377
Males	556
Females	821

Contraventions:-

	<u>Number</u>
Section 4 - Cleanliness	10
" 6 - Temperature	22
" 7 - Ventilation	4
" 8 - Lighting	23
" 9 - Sanitary Conveniences	16
" 10 - Washing Facilities	11
" 12 - Accommodation for clothing	4
" 13 - Sitting facilities	1
" 15 - Eating facilities	4
" 16 - Floors, passages & stairs	14 (Construction & repair)
" 17 - Fencing of exposed parts of machinery	1
" 24 - First Aid - General provisions	9

Sect. 48 - Reported Accidents:	2
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6. RODENT CONTROL

The department made 350 visits and satisfactorily treated 37 premises. Also, the slaughterhouse, refuse tip and sewage disposal works were treated at regular intervals.

Further, specialist firms treated 44 premises under contract.

7. SCHOOLS

Twelve visits were made to the two grammar schools, one private school, one institute of further education, six primary schools and two nurseries. A primary school was provided with internal sanitary conveniences. If all conveniences were inside the schools they could be maintained at a much higher standard of cleanliness and repair. Any defects reported were given attention. Regular inspections were made of the school kitchens. One required more adequate washing facilities, and another was found to have insufficient ventilation in the sanitary convenience, and an unsatisfactory food store. These matters were receiving attention.

8. PET ANIMALS

Three licences were granted to keep shops and the conditions of licences were complied with.

9. PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT, INNS, PUBLIC HOUSES AND
REFRESHMENT HOUSES

Under the provisions of Section 89 of the Public Health Act, 1936, the premises are to be provided with sufficient sanitary conveniences for the use of persons frequenting the premises.

107 visits were made to the 52 premises on the register. They were all provided with a sufficient number of sanitary conveniences which were maintained in a satisfactory condition.

10. CLEAN AIR

Factory chimneys were regularly kept under observation and, in addition, 37 half-hourly observations were made. At intervals, over a long period, there has been trouble from the emission of grit and smoke from the largest factory chimney. Instructions have now been given for the installation of oil-fired boilers. Atmospheric pollution from the industries in the district has been greatly reduced and within a very short time all the industrial boilers will have mechanical stokers.

The number of visits to houses in smoke control areas was 507. Three smoke control orders have been made by the Council. The first order, to which there were no objections, was confirmed on 10th January, 1963., and came into operation on 1st September of the same year. The second order was confirmed on 11th November, 1964., with a deferred operational date to 1st September, 1966. The third order related to an area of 162 acres in the Keighley Road district, comprising 355 dwellings, 36 commercial, 3 industrial and 7 miscellaneous premises. This order was confirmed without modification on 31st December, 1965., and will come into operation on 1st Sept. 1966. In 1965, appliances to burn smokeless fuels were installed in 147 houses in the Broughton Road, No. 2 Smoke Control Area. The confirmed part of the 10 years programme allows for the installation of appliances in 1,239 dwellings by 1st Sept. 1966.

11. OFFENSIVE TRADES

The only two premises of this type viz. one tripe boiler and one rag and bone dealer were found on inspection to be clean and satisfactory.

12. HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

Eight inspections were made of these premises. One ladies hairdressing rooms were found to be below the required standard of cleanliness, and one gentleman's saloon was insufficiently ventilated and had no proper sterilising equipment. These matters were given attention and on re-inspection the premises were found to be satisfactory.

13. MEAT FOR FEEDING ANIMALS

Only sterilised meat was sold from two shops in the district and there were no contraventions of the byelaws made under Sect. 77 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

14. PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS 1928-1936.

The number of licences in force was 44 and the quantity of fuel stored was 70,406 gallons of petrol and petroleum mixtures and 10 tons 2 cwts. of carbide of calcium.

The advice of the fire service was sought relating to the construction of tanks and other matters, which was always willingly given.

15. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

14 men were engaged in refuse collection and disposal. Two Shelvoke & Drewry 14 cubic yards, dual tip, fitted with compression plates and one Dennis 18 cubic yard dual tip collectors were in regular use. A Karrier Bantam, 10 cubic yards capacity, side loading vehicle was used as a relief in case of breakdown. A Shelvoke & Drewry, SD TZ type freighter with 35 cubic yards pakamatic automatic loading refuse collection body was delivered to replace the Dennis vehicle.

Every attempt was made to maintain a weekly collection of refuse, but at times it was impossible owing to shortage of labour due to sickness, increased holidays and the small number of men available for the work. The work of collecting refuse is most unpleasant, and it is becoming more difficult to obtain satisfactory labour when more congenial work can be easily obtained.

The present tip, situated off Ings Lane, will be completed in four years. The Health Committee gave consideration to the disposal of refuse in the future. Improved methods of disposal were considered, and the Committee visited Wakefield to inspect a swing hammer shredder which reduces the refuse to a fine homogenous product suitable for tipping or composting. Further consideration was deferred until the Committee had the opportunity of inspecting a pulverising plant now in course of construction in a similar sized district to Skipton.

An incentive bonus for the collection of additional waste paper was paid twice during the year, and the total bonus received by the 14 workmen was £533. 4. 4d.

Trade refuse is collected separately at an agreed scale of charges.

The following account of the cost of collection and disposal was furnished by the Treasurer of the Council.

COST OF REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

1st April, 1964 - 31st March, 1965.

EXPENDITURE

Refuse Collection

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
EMPLOYEES									
Loaders	5,897	6	5						
Drivers	2,504	4	4						
RUNNING EXPENSES									
Premises									
Repairs & maintenance	29	18	9						
Fuel, light & cleaning	93	1	9						
Rent & Rates	312	12	6						
Supplies, Equipment & Tools									
Equipment, tools & materials	30	8	3						
Protective clothing	78	7	4						
Transport & Plant									
Repairs & maintenance	434	1	10						
Renewals contribution	1,600	0	0						
Petrol and Oil	539	9	6						
Licences & Insurance	428	8	9						
INSURANCE	<u>26</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>						
	11,974	0	5						

Refuse Disposal

EMPLOYEES			
Salvage	550	18	9
Salvage bonus	205	7	10
Tip	769	11	11
RUNNING EXPENSES			
Premises (Tip)			
Repairs & maintenance	452	3	11
Rent & Rates	40	0	3
Supplies, Equipment & Tools			
Repairs & maintenance	8	11	7
Materials - Salvage	20	3	7
Protective clothing	7	16	9
TAXATION	<u>4</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>10</u>
	<u>2,059</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>5</u>
			14,033

INCOME

Refuse Collection

FEES AND CHARGES

Charges for removal 313 2 0 313 2 0

Refuse Disposal

RENTS

Tip - Rents & charges SALES	48	19	6
Salvage - Waste paper	1,364	14	3
	1,413	13	9
	NETT COST		
	12,306	16	

16. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD(a) Milk Supply:

There were 21 distributors on the register. The bulk of the supply consumed in the district was pasteurised and came from the Associated Dairies Ltd., Halifax. By arrangement with the Public Health Department of the West Riding County Council, the milk sampling officers obtained the following samples which were submitted to test:-

Type	Methylene Blue Test	Turbidity Test	Brucella Abortus Ring Test	Result
Pasteurised	10			Satisfactory
Pasteurised (Channel Isles)	8			"
Sterilised		2		"
Untreated	2		2	"

(b) Slaughterhouse:

There is one slaughterhouse of modern design in the district which belongs to the Council, and there was 100% meat inspection.

The charges for the facilities for slaughtering, hanging, use of lairages and inspection were:- cattle 12/6d; calves 3/3d; sheep 3/-; pigs 5/9d. The charges for hanging only were:- cattle 2/6d., sheep and calves 6d; pigs 1/-.

Meat was transported in metal lined vans or in butchers' private vehicles. The standard of cleanliness and construction of the vehicles were found to be good.

Condemned meat was stained with green dye and sold to a firm who processed it under steam pressure.

27 licences to slaughter animals were granted.

The following tables show the animals inspected and particulars of the meat condemned.

Animals Slaughtered

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
January	173	1	453	281	908
February	138	2	394	273	807
March	161	3	502	314	980
April	137	2	339	274	752
May	146	-	472	256	874
June	112	-	496	244	852
July	111	1	567	223	902
August	138	2	863	283	1,286
September	124	1	718	280	1,123
October	151	1	712	304	1,168
November	172	3	838	334	1,347
December	114	1	444	417	976
	<u>1,677</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>6,798</u>	<u>3,483</u>	<u>11,975</u>

Estimated weight of Meat and Organs
Condemned

T. C. Q. Lbs.

Cattle:

1 whole carcase 4 1 14

Calves:

4 whole carcases 1 2 3
1 part carcase 4

Sheep:

15 whole carcases	...	...	...	5	1	17
2 part carcases	...	...	...			14

Pigs:

16 part carcases 1 1 7

Heads and tongues of all animals
(except pigs) 1 0 1

Edible offal and fat 2 8 3 20

3 2 2 24

Carcasses and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excl. <u>Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	Sheep and <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number killed	1,144	533	17	6,793	3,483
Number inspected	1,144	533	17	6,798	3,483

Cattle		Sheep		
excl.		and		
Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs	Pigs

All diseases except
Tuberculosis and
Cysticerci

Whole carcases condemned - 1 4 15 -

Carcasses of which some part
or organ was condemned 221 293 2 174 55

Percentage of the number
inspected affected with
disease other than
tuberculosis and cysticerci 19.31 55.16 35.29 2.78 1.57

NOTE:- There were 15.03% of cattle excl. cows and 36.39% of the cows inspected affected with cirrhosis of the liver.

/continued

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcase condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	12
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	.34

Cysticercosis

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Other food found unfit for human consumption and disposed of by burying:-

Food in tin or glass containers

Meat	Milk	Vegetables	Fruit	Soup	Fish	Miscellaneous
106	10	68	85	8	21	23

Other Foods

12 - 8 oz. Cartons Yoghurt	1 Packet Instant Whip
7 lbs. Beef	1 lb. Custard Powder
72 lbs. Fish	12 Large Pasties
1 packet Dried Yeast	3½ lbs. Honey

(c) Food Premises

Food and Drugs Act, 1955
The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

	Number of Premises Registered
Preparation & manufacture of sausages, potted, pickled and preserved food	7
Manufacture, storage & sale of ice-cream	1
Storage and sale of ice-cream	60

Other Food PremisesNumber

Hotels and public houses (serving meals)	8
Public houses and Clubs	21
School kitchens	12
Hospital kitchens	3
Factory canteen kitchens	4
Restaurants	17
Fish Fryers	7
Chocolate manufacturers	1
Retail grocery	57
Wholesale grocery	2
Confectionery - retail	4
Bakeries and shops	9
Tripe etc.	1
Bottling of beer and wines	1
Retail of chocolate and sweets	8
Fruit, grocery and fish	3
Fish and greengrocery	5
Butchers	12
Cooked chickens	1
Cooked meat	2

532 visits were made to food premises. All the premises complied with Regulations 16 and 19 relating to the provision of suitable and sufficient wash-hand basins, with hot and cold water, for persons engaged in the handling of food and facilities for washing food and equipment.

The following requirements were carried out:-

	<u>Number</u>
Accommodation for outdoor clothing	3
Refrigerators cleansed	1
Sinks provided	2
Wash-hand basins provided	4
Soap, towel and nail brush provided	2
Redecorated	28
Dirty premises and equipment cleansed	8
Plaster repaired	2
Sanitary conveniences cleansed and decorated	5
Sanitary conveniences repaired	4
Sanitary conveniences marked as to sex	2
Cupboards cleansed	1
Tables renewed	5
Kitchen floors relaid	2
Drains released and repaired	2

Soft ice-cream was sold from vans equipped with specially designed freezers. All the ice-cream sold from shops was pre-wrapped.

Bacteriological SamplesProvisional GradesNumber

1 2 3 4

30

24

4

2

-

17. SWIMMING BATHS

The public indoor swimming bath, which was completed in 1964 was most popular. It was open the whole of the year, and was used by 54,158 scholars from the schools and 247,314 other bathers

It was found that additional filter capacity was required to deal with 2,000 bathers a day and, therefore, the necessary work was ordered. The water was sampled regularly.

A number of unsatisfactory samples were obtained from a private swimming bath at Ermysted's Grammar School. Improvements to the wooden platforms on the sides of the bath, the tiled area and foot bath were recommended.

18. WATER

The following information has been supplied by the Engineer/Manager of the Craven Water Board.

Source of supply of town's water:	Reservoir foot of Embsay Moor.
Area of gathering ground	663 acres.
Capacity of reservoir:	175,426,000 gallons. depth 56 ft.
Water area:	26½ acres.
Top water level:	700 feet above ordnance datum.
Average daily consumption:	839,000 gallons.
Trade average per day:	207,000 gallons.
Domestic average per day:	632,000 gallons.
Average rate per head per day:	54.97 gallons.
Trade:	13.58 gallons.
Domestic & Unmeasured:	41.39 gallons.
No. of dwelling-houses supplied from public mains:	4,678
No. of dwelling-houses supplied from standpipes:	Nil

The results of samples taken by the Department and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Bradford for examination were:-

Bacteriological

No.	Probable number per 100 ml.	
	Coliform bacilli	Bact. coli (type I)
8	0	0
1	3	3

Plumbo-solvency

No	Lead Content	pH value
	(parts per million)	
1	Nil	6.4
1	Nil	6.8
1	Nil	6.7
1	Nil	6.6

- continued

ChemicalParts per million

Fluorine	Nil
Total solids	160
Chloride	17
Alkalinity as CaCO_3	18
Total Hardness	40
Permanent Hardness	22
Temporary Hardness	18
Lead, copper, zinc	Nil
Iron	Nil
Manganese	Nil
Free Ammonia	0.06
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.04
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	0.51

pH 7.6

This water is of good organic purity.

Richardson & Jaffe.

Analytical & Consulting Chemists.

19. INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1965

Public Health Defects	323
Housing Acts	104
Factories - mechanical	122
non-mechanical	13
outworkers' premises	5
Workplaces	8
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963	163
Drainage	31
Rodent Control	350
Offensive Trades	4
Clean Air Act	544
Rag Flock Act	1
Pet Shops	1
Places of Entertainment, Public Houses, etc.	107
Infectious Diseases	27
Schools	12
Hairdressers & Barbers	8
Council Refuse Tip	91
Dairies and distributors	11
Meat and other foods	569
Caravan Site	10
Agriculture (Safety, Health & Welfare Provisions) Act	1
Food Businesses:	
Public houses, hotels & restaurants	185
Canteen kitchens	33
Preserved foods	28
Bakehouses	24
Butchers	31
Fish Fryers	19
General food shops & stores	162
Ice-cream premises and stalls	42
Food stalls and Hawkers of food	8
Interviews on premises with owners, agents & contractors	182
Petroleum Acts	33

Samples

(a) Ice-cream	bacteriological	30
(b) Town's water supply	"	9
	chemical	1
	plumbo-solvency	4
(c) Swimming Bath Water		
Indoor Bath (Public)	Bacteriological	23
Indoor Bath (Private)	"	14
	Chlorine	2

Defects and Notices Served

Informal Notices under the Public Health & Housing Acts during 1965:	47
Informal Notices under the Public Health & Housing Acts outstanding on 31st Dec. 1964:	4
Informal Notices requiring abatement in 1965:	51
Informal Notices abated during 1965:	48
Informal Notices outstanding on 31st Dec. 1965.	3
Statutory Notices served in 1965:	Nil
Defects outstanding on 31st Dec. 1964:	4
Defects found in 1965:	131
Total defects requiring abatement:	135
Total defects abated during 1965:	119
Total defects outstanding on 31st Dec. 1965.	16

BOWLAND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT.INSPECTIONS:

Accumulations	12
Building Inspections (Housing)	265
" " (Other Buildings)	79
Closets (Conversions)	84
Closets (Additional)	27
Drains (Defective or blocked)	16
Drains (New, inspected and tested)	144
Factories & Workshops	10
Food (Preparation & Catering)	21
Food (Shops & Stalls)	9
Housing (Public Health & Housing Acts)	73
Ice-Cream Premises	15
Inquiries (re Infectious Disease etc)	17
Interviews (with owners, Agents & Contractors etc).	67
Milk & Dairies	25
Movable Dwellings	17
Nuisances	36
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	2
Overcrowding	-
Petroleum Acts	15
River Pollution	4
Refuse Collection & Disposal	34
Rodent Control	51
Sampling (Bacteriological)	
Ice-Cream	19
Milk (Ring Test, etc).	148
Water	61
Schools	5
Septic Tanks	42
Slaughterhouses	260
Water Supplies (Investigation etc).	17

HOUSINGCouncil Houses

No new dwellings have been built by the Council this year. Erection of houses, flats at Grindleton, bungalow at Gisburn and flats at Bolton-by-Bowland are still under review.

Private House Building

This branch of building continues to be very active; 31 new dwellings have been completed in 1965., and a further 26 were in course of erection at the end of the year. In fact, more private houses have been built in the District this year than in any post-War years. As a result, it has been necessary to devote more time to the supervising of this type of work than has hitherto been required.

ConversionsOld Smithy, Bashall Eaves.

This old single storey building has been extended vertically and converted into a good substantial house, with 3 bedrooms. The extension has been carried out in stonework so as to match the adjoining smithy cottage, thus presenting a marked improvement in the overall appearance of the property.

New Copley, Martin Top.

A disused store-room at the end of a block of Cottages has been extended and converted to a modern house. Care has been taken to match up the stonework and windows with those of the adjoining cottages.

Houses Repaired:

Repair work has been carried out in 48 houses., Statutory action being necessary in one case only.

Improvement Grants:

Fewer people this year have taken advantage of Grant Aid for the improvement of property. It will be seen, however, by the following table that the ratio of improvement to tenanted houses is still maintained:-

	Applications Approved:	Owner Occupiers:	Tenant ed	Complet- ed:	Amounts paid out:
Discretionary	11	8	3	11	3,612
Standard	28	10	18	29	2,759
TOTALS:	39	18	21	40	6,371

Out of the 40 completed schemes, 24 were for houses occupied by tenants.

Overcrowding:

There have been no cases of overcrowding reported or found during the year.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS:

Owners of each of the three caravan sites - ("Shireburn", Waddington, "Three Rivers", West Bradford, and "Twyn Ghylls", Paythorne) have had permission to extend the areas of their sites.

Preliminary preparation work - i.e., roads and footpaths, etc., is proceeding, and work in connection with the provision of additional washing and toilet facilities is expected to commence in the new year.

Mains water supply is piped to each of these sites.

Inspections to the sites at various times have shown that they have all been kept in a satisfactory state of maintenance.

Common Lodging House:

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the District.

WATER SUPPLIES

The main sources of public water supply for this District are from springs on Waddington Fells; these and all the necessary purification plant are under the control of the Fylde Water Board.

As in previous years, at the request of the Engineer of the Board, I take check samples at various points on the system. These, along with samples from other sources are analysed at the Public Health Laboratory in Preston.

The following table shows the results of samples of public and private water supplies:-

		<u>Satis.</u>	<u>Unsatis.</u>
Bashall Eaves	Public Supply	2	1
Bolton-by-Bowland	" "	3	-
Dunsop Bridge	" "	4	-
Gisburn	" "	4	-
Grindleton	" "	1	2
Holden	Private	3	-
Horton	" "	3	1
Mitton	Public	3	-
Newton-in-Bowland	" "	4	-
Rimington	" "	3	1
Sawley	" "	2	1
Slaidburn	Private	4	-
Tosside	Public	3	1
Waddington	" "	4	-
West Bradford (Mains)	" "	3	-
West Bradford (Tagglesmire)	Private	2	1
Single properties, proposed sources etc.		<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTALS:		<u>52</u>	<u>9</u>

Copies of the Analyst's Reports on all public supplies are sent to the Engineer of the Fylde Water Board.

The Chemist & Bacteriologist of the Fylde Water Board has supplied the following information with regard to the samples taken and analysed by his staff:-

Bacteriological Analyses.

Source of sample	Number examined	No. free from Coli-form Organisms	% satisfactory	Aerobic micro-organisms growing in Yeastral Agar. No. of Colonies per ml. of water.	
				in 2 days @ 37°C	in 3 days @ 22°C
Dunsop Bridge	23	19	83	6	18
Tosside	23	16	70	5	23
Waddington High Level	25	25	100	4	2
Waddington Feazer	25	23	92	2	6
Gisburn	25	24	96	22	7
Rimington	28	26	93	4	20
Bashall Eaves	25	24	96	4	18
Newton	23	23	100	5	6
Sawley	25	24	96	2	9

Chemical Analyses

Appearance	Stocks Supply	Waddington Supply	Tosside Supply	Bashall Eaves Supply	Dunsop Bridge Supply
	Newton & Whitewell	(Part Hawes-water)			
Appearance	Clear & Bright	Clear & Bright	Clear & Bright	Clear & Bright	Clear & Bright
Colour (Hazen p.p.m.Pt)	5	2	11	8	2
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Odour	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Taste	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal
Reaction pH value	7.3 p.p.m.	6.9 p.p.m.	6.5 p.p.m.	7.1 p.p.m.	6.5 p.p.m.
Residual Chlorine	0.10	0.10	0.05	Nil	Nil
Free & Saline Ammonia as N ₂	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.01	0.02
Albuminoid Ammonia as N ₂	0.11	0.06	0.13	0.09	0.02
Nitrous Nitrogen as N ₂	Nil	Nil	Negl.	Negl.	Nil

Continued -

64.

	Stocks Supply Newton & Whitewell	Wadding- ton Supply	Tosside Supply	Eaves Supply Supp. (Part Hawes- Water)	Bashall Bridge Supply	Dunsop
Nitric Nitrogen as N ₂	0.50	0.40	0.76	0.30	0.30	
Oxygen absorbed 4 hrs. @ 27°C	0.84	0.35	0.66	1.15	Nil	
Free Acidity as CO ₂	< 5	< 5	-	-	-	
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	24	35	10	18	46	
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	50	37	24	20	52	
Non-Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	26	2	14	2	6	
Excess Alkalinity as Na ₂ CO ₃	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Calcium as CaCO ₃	44	29	16	17	36	
Magnesium as CaCO ₃	6	8	8	3	16	
Total Solids dried at 180°C	95	85	66	49	73	
Chloride as Cl	12	11	14	9	11	
Sulphate as SO ₄	23	13	14	8	10	
Lead as Pb	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Manganese as Mn	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Copper as Cu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Iron as Fe	0.05	0.08	0.12	0.12	Negligible	
Aluminium as Al ₂ O ₃	0.17	-	-	-	-	
Fluoride as F	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	

The approximate number of houses and estimated population on public water supply are shown as follows:-

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Est. No. of dwellings</u>	<u>Est. Populat- ion</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Bashall Eaves	29	95	Bulk supply (part)
Bolton-by-Bowland	113	370	Private Est. Supp. (part)
Bowland Forest H.D.	39	114	
Bowland Forest L.D.	18	46	Private Est. Supp. (part)
Easington	-	-	Private supplies
Gisburn	136	438	
Gisburn Forest	16	53	
Great Mitton	40	135	
Grindleton	229	750	
Horton	3	10	Private Est. Supp. (part)
Middup	-	-	Private supplies
Newsholme	17	58	
Newton-in-Bowland	42	140	
Paythorne	19	63	
Rimington	105	343	
Sawley	34	106	
Slaidburn	-	-	Private Est. Supply
Waddington	293	892	
West Bradford	<u>124</u>	<u>354</u>	Private Est. Supp. (part)
	1,257	3,967	

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Newton-in-Bowland

The sewerage of this village was completed in December, 1964 and the connecting of houses to the system has been proceeding throughout 1965. I estimate that about 80% of the property was connected by the end of the year.

Slaidburn

The sewerage system and outfall works were completed in March. Since that time the connecting of houses etc., to the system has proceeded at a vigorous pace. By the end of the year some 95% of the properties in the village were connected.

In view of the extra water now required for 100% water carriage system for toilets etc., it will be necessary to keep observation on the supply position.

Gisburn

Our scheme for the modernisation of the sewage disposal works for this village has now been submitted to the Ministry.

Sawley

I am pleased to report that some advancement has been made towards the sewerage of this village. Our Consultant Engineer has been asked to prepare a scheme for consideration by the Council. In view of the present position with regard to sewage outfall, early implementation of the scheme is very necessary.

Outlying Districts

The following table shows the number of individual schemes which were carried out in the districts where no sewers are available.

Privy closets converted to W.Cs.	5
Pail closets converted to W.Cs.	19
Additional W.C's to old property	6
Additional W.C's to new property	3
New septic tanks constructed	20

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

The number of these is the same as in previous years.

In one case, owing to increase in staff, it was found necessary to provide more toilets.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

No action under this heading has been necessary.

SCHOOLS

No major improvements to schools have been carried out this year. It is to be hoped, however, that in the case of Slaiburn and Newton, now that these parishes are sewered, work will soon be put in hand for extensions at Slaiburn School and the conversion of the dry closets at Newton School.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

This service now takes place in all our 19 parishes. The work is carried out by the Council's own staff and vehicles, and the refuse is disposed of by tipping.

RODENT CONTROL.

The Council's refuse tips and other properties are inspected regularly and disinfection treatment is carried out whenever necessary. Other properties such as schools, farms and private houses receive prompt treatment when infestation is found or notified.

The old Rodent Operative, whose services were divided between this District and Clitheroe Borough, retired this year at almost 80 years of age. He was an exceptionally good man at his job, and has set his successor a high standard to follow.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIESMilk:Tuberculosis:

Seven samples of milk which were tested for the presence of tuberculosis were all found to be negative.

Brucellosis:

The following table explains the position with regard to this infection:-

	<u>No. of samples examined:</u>	<u>No. positive:</u>
Ring Test	148	27
Culture Test	27	18
Guinea-pig Test	7	3

The above samples were taken from five farms where infection by *brucella abortus* had been reported.

In the cases where Culture or Guinea-pig tests proved to be positive; the cattle concerned were either sold for beef, or milk from them was sent for pasteurisation.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

The private abattoir at Sawley has been in full operation throughout the year, and the output from it is still on the increase. Over 500 more animals were slaughtered this year than in 1964.

The following table gives particulars of carcases of animals examined in the 260 visits of inspection to these premises:-

	Cattle excl.			Sheep and Lambs			Pigs		Horses
	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>						
No. killed	1317	71	2	6760	1169				-
No. inspected	1317	71	2	6760	1169				-
<u>All diseases except</u>									
<u>Tuberculosis and</u>									
<u>Cysticerci</u>									
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	1				-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	63	15	-	170	12				-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	4.78	21.12	-	2.52	1.02				-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>									
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-				-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-				-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-				-
					0.59				
<u>Cysticercosis</u>									
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	-				-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	-	-	-	-				-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-				-

Approximately 203 lbs of meat and 1265 lbs of offal have been surrendered as unfit for human consumption.

To assist me in dealing with this branch of the work I have had the services of an Authorised Meat Inspector for approximately two afternoons per week throughout the year.

OTHER FOOD PREMISES

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960.

The following table shows the position to date.

Type of Premises:	No. of Premises:	No. fitted to comply with Reg.16:	No. to which Reg. 19 applies:	No. fitted to comply with Reg.19
Catering	42	35	39	37
Catering & Food Shops	9	7	7	6
Food Shops (Mixed)	19	16	10	8
Butchers' shops	4	3	4	4

ICE CREAM

Inspections to premises registered for the sale of this commodity have been made, and all premises visited were found to be of satisfactory cleanliness.

Of the 19 samples of ice-cream taken for analyses 18 were reported as being satisfactory.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT.

Owing to pressure of other work, very few inspections have been made to premises registered under this Act.

The premises visited were found to comply with the requirements of the Act.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There are two private, open-air swimming baths in the District, neither of which is open to the public. They are both supplied with source chlorinated water from the mains, but an additional chlorination plant is provided for one of the baths.

SEDBERGH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The following table gives the number of Inspections under the following main headings:-

Housing	80
Movable Dwellings	9
Food Premises	112
+ Refuse Collection & Disposal	48
Water Supplies	5
x Drainage, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Works	162
Milk & Dairies	3
Factories	24
Nuisances	3
∅ Rodent Destruction	19
Petroleum	7
Infectious Diseases	2
Council Building (Garages & Depot)	41

+ Refuse Collection & Disposal

With a view to prolonging the life of the Council's main refuse tip at Langstone Quarry, I arranged with the Lord of the Manor for the construction of a new access road to the quarry to enable the tipping of refuse over the entire surface of the present tip to an average of approx. 15' - 18'. This, it is estimated, should extend the life of this tip for some seven years, with the added possibility that, by maintaining this level, it would be possible to extend eastwards into an adjoining disused quarry which would afford tipping space for a considerable number of years.

∅ Rodent Destruction

Routine baiting/poisoning of selected manholes on the Sedbergh and Dent sewerage systems was carried out during the month of December - again with negative results. This is accounted for by the fact that the sewers in both these localities are of small diameter, and are surcharged during periods of frequent heavy rain.

x During the reconstruction of a Gas Holder, 60,000 gallons. of holder water were discharged over an agreed period into the sewers of the Local Authority. As a check on this twelve samples were taken during the run-off period, which was limited to so many hours a day. Possibly as a result of these precautions, no difficulty was experienced at the outfall works.

HOUSING - IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

Housing Financial-Provisions Act, 1958 as amended by the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 and Housing Act, 1961.

- (a) Advances for the purpose of acquiring and improving houses.
- (b) Grants for conversion or for altering, enlarging or improving houses.

Out of a total of 15 Applications (13 Standard and 2 Discretionary) received during the year, 14 were approved as eligible for Grant.

Grant has been paid on 8 properties, £658 Standard and £311 Discretionary.

<u>Standard Grant</u>	<u>Discretionary Grant</u>
5, Guldrey Terrace, Sedbergh	East Clint, Dent
5, Main Street, Sedbergh	
Cow Dub, Cowgill	
New House, Cautley	
Pin Fold, Garsdale	
Hind Keld, East Garsdale	
Ruecrofts, Howgill	

REFUSE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL.

There having been no further extensions to the above service, the position remains virtually the same as last year, and is as follows:-

Operated by two men (full time) and one man (part time - one day per week) the vehicle in use is a diesel driven "KARRIER BANTAM".

Covering originally the town of Sedbergh only, this service was extended in 1949 to cover Dent, and by degrees to cover the greater part of the district.

The percentage of properties now served is 87%.

As from the inception of the extended service the Council continue to make use of two tipping points at Langstone Quarry and Busk Lane respectively, the last named being adjacent to the town of Sedbergh, and is for occasional use only in the event of bad weather conditions, i.e., snow preventing the use of the main tip at Langstone Quarry, which is situated approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sedbergh on the Hawes Road.

At the commencement of this extended Service, one unsatisfactory tip on the sewage field at Dent was closed.

The area now covered includes:-

Sedbergh	Weekly collection
Dent	" "
Lea Gate	Fortnightly "
Gawthrop	" "
Garsdale	" "
Marthwaite	" "
Cautley	" "
Dowbiggin	Monthly "
Howgill	" "
Danny Bridge/back road (Garsdale)	" "

As formerly, individual properties continue to be added to this service which is based on the refuse bin system, and which includes the collection of refuse from properties abutting on the line of route to the localities named.

The following is a summary of the service as rendered to date:-

Locality:	No. of Domestic Properties Served	No. of Bins emptied	No. of Non-domestic premises served	No. of Bins emptied
Dent Town	97	99	6	9
Dentdale (remainder)	97	103	1	3
Garsdale	80	91	1	-
Moorcock (Aysgarth R.D.C.).	8	8	1	2
Sedbergh Town	608	685	45	81
Sedbergh Parish	166	187	4	4
	<u>1,056</u>	<u>1,173</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>99</u>

Total number of bins collected: 1,272.

Refuse Removal (Analysis)

Volume @ 16 loads per week @ $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per load = 1,250 tons per year.

Mileage - 160 miles p.w. Average haul, 5 miles.

Cost - 30/- per ton. £2,024 per 1,000 Premises: £602 per 1,000 pop.

Properties served - 1,056 Domestic, 58 Trade.

No. of Bins - 1,173 + 99 = 1,272.

In connection generally with the question of refuse collection, the Council have given serious consideration to the possibility of implementing the "Bin Sac" (Paper Sack) System in the town of Sedbergh.

While in full agreement with the principle, they have decided against the adoption of this system for Sedbergh town at present, but have agreed that this system shall be put into operation for the 49 houses and flats to be erected on Castlegarth, Long Lane, Sedbergh, as a pilot scheme.

RODENT CONTROL.

Routine disinfection of the Council main tip at Langstone Quarry continues on a monthly basis, and of the emergency tip at Busk Lane Quarry as required.

HOUSING:

Council Housing (Generally).

No Council housing development has taken place during the past year. Plans and Specifications have, however, been prepared by Messrs. Homeville and accepted by the Council for the erection of 49 houses and flats on Castlegarth Site, Long Lane, Sedbergh, plus four additional bungalows on Maryfell.

It is anticipated that work on these will commence in January, 1966.

Statutory Action:

For the purpose of improving the approach into Dent, a full inspection was made of seven cottages, together with other outbuildings in the Laning, Dent. This resulted in the service of one Time & Place notice, the cottage concerned being closed and now used as shop premises only.

Whilst it would appear that the Council wished to improve this locality, the point of entrance to a Car Park proposed to be made at the rear of this property very much confused the issue, and is not yet settled by the Area Planning Office and the Highway Authority.

Undeveloped Site, Beech Hill, Dent.

This former clearance area site has now been acquired by the Council, and plans have been prepared to develop this site on the lines of a small garden with public seats adjacent to the highway.

Private Enterprise Building.

While building by private enterprise continues to be sluggish, it is interesting to note that in spite of the Council's building programme two houses, forming part of a projected scheme for the erection of some 20 houses in Joss Lane, Sedbergh, are virtually completed.

The Council are also offering for sale for private development, house sites on a small field acquired by them some three years ago.

Movable Dwellings.

Three additional individual site licences have been issued during the year, bringing the total to 12.

The capacity of the two caravan sites at Pinfold and Ingmore remains as for last year, viz. 44 and 19.

Agreement has been reached for the use of a section of disused loop road at Cautley, on the Sedbergh-Kirkby Stephen road, as a picnic lay-by, toilet facilities to be provided.

SEWERAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

With the exception of minor works of improvement and repair, no work of any major importance has been carried out to any of the sewage works for which the Council is responsible.

Tar in Sewer Episode, Akay (1964)

In this connection it is of interest to note that the N.W. Gas Board accepted full responsibility for the cost of breaking in and scraping the sewer at this point, and for the cost of the installation of a new M.H., also at this point.

Hallbank, Sedbergh

Five further houses have now been cut off from an unsatisfactory septic tank, and diverted to a new system which was installed in 1964., leaving one cottage, closed as unfit some years ago, but now in course of renovation, to be connected.

Garsdale (Railway Cottages) Sewage Disposal

As formerly, and together with Dent, these two sewage disposal works are maintained at weekly intervals by the Sedbergh Sewage Works maintenance man travelling from Sedbergh.

FACTORIES (including Outworkers Premises).

Number of factories coming within the purview of the local authority under the Factories Act - 25.

No statutory action has been necessary during the year.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

Out of a total of 39 premises registered 12 inspections have been made during the past year.

Of these, informal action has been taken against a multiple grocer's to provide additional heating, and also against a local coal merchant to provide adequate sanitary accommodation (etc).

INSPECTION & SUPERVISION OF FOOD.Milk Sampling.

(a) By arrangement with the Medical Officer of Health and the County Medical Officer, the following samples have been taken:-

Meth.	Blue	No.	Biological	No.	Ring	No.	Culture	No.
Test		Sat.	Test (T.B.)	Sat.	Test	Sat.	Test	Sat.
29	25	5	5	13	13	1	1	1

SLAUGHTERHOUSES:

One private slaughterhouse only continues in operation in this District.

Out of a total of four butchers, three obtain their supplies from the Central Slaughterhouse at Kendal.

	Cattle			Sheep			Pigs	Horses
	excl.	Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs			
No. killed	69	-	-	321	168	n-		
No. inspected	69	-	-	321	168	-		
All diseases except								
Tuberculosis & Cysticerci	-	-	-	1	-	-		
Whole Carcasses condemned	Nil	-	-	-	-	-		
Carcasses of which some organ or part was condemned	18	-	-	-	-	-		
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerci	26	-	-	3	-	-		

Number of inspections made: 104.

WATER ANALYSIS

The following is a summary of the analyses of samples of water taken for bacteriological analysis during 1965. It will be appreciated that the 3 public supplies at Sedbereh, Dent and Lee Gate are now administered by the Lakes & Lune Water Board.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Lee Gate</u>	<u>Dent</u>	<u>Sedbergh</u>	<u>Probable No. of Coli per 100 m.l.</u>				<u>Sampling Authority</u>	<u>Locality</u>
				<u>1.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>3.</u>	<u>4.</u>		
5.1.65.	1	1	1	-	2	Nil	2	-	
16.2.65.	1	1	1	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	"
13.4.65.	1	1	1	-	Nil	8	Nil	-	"
18.5.65.	1	1	1	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	"
2.6.65.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Nil	
2.6.65.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Nil	
9.7.65.	1	1	1	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	
3.8.65.	1	1	1	-	Nil	2	Nil	-	"
14.9.65.	1	1	1	-	25	1	Nil	-	"
21.9.65.	1	1	-	-	Nil	Nil	-	-	Sedbergh R.D.C.
26.10.65	1	1	1	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	Lakes & Lune Water Board
3.12.65.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1,804	Sedbergh R.D.C.
21.12.65.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Nil	Garsdale Foot (Farm)
								"	"
				<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>		
<u>Summary</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>Samples</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Supplies</u>	<u>taken</u>	<u>by</u>	<u>Lakes</u>	<u>&</u>	<u>Lune</u>
	<u>3</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>Board</u>	<u>Water</u>
	<u>3</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>Sedbergh</u>	<u>R.D.C.</u>	<u>R.D.C.</u>
<u>Total</u>									<u>"</u>
									<u>30</u>

SETTLE RURAL DISTRICT.SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT.INSPECTIONS:

The following table gives the number of inspections etc., made under the various main headings:-

Housing	476
Movable Dwellings	70
Food Premises	525
Refuse Collection and Disposal	275
Water Supplies and Sampling	132
Drainage	104
Milk Supply and Sampling	15
Factories	44
Nuisances	51
Rodent Destruction	66
Petroleum Storage	23
Infectious Diseases	6
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	16

HOUSING.

Extracts from a statistical form prepared for the County Council along with other figures of interest relative to Housing. are shown below:-

(a) No. of dwelling-houses in district	4,895
(b) No. of houses incl. in representations relating to Clearance Areas:	Nil
(c) No. of houses incl. in representations relating to individual unfit houses	2
(d) No. of houses incl. in confirmed Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders	Nil
(e) No. of houses demolished in Clearance Areas	Nil
(f) Individual demolition orders made	Nil
(g) Individual houses demolished	Nil
(h) Individual Closing Orders made	Nil
(i) Individual houses closed	1
(j) Families displaced from "unfit" houses	9
(k) Persons displaced from "unfit" houses	25
(l) Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied	85
(m) Families rehoused during the year in Council houses from -	
(i) "Condemned" properties	9
(ii) Overcrowding	Nil
(n) New dwellings completed:-	
(i) By Council	8
(ii) By private enterprise	31

Very little statutory action under the Housing Acts has been done during the year as much time has been taken up dealing with applications for Improvement Grants; the number of which has increased during the year.

Over the past few years various small clearance areas have been dealt with, but although the orders are confirmed, clearance seems to be continually delayed for one reason or another and those for which action is still outstanding are summarised overleaf.

Chapel Yard, Settle.

This Order was confirmed in 1959., but following its confirmation the Council decided that it should form part of a larger scheme some of which was to be in collaboration with the Yorkshire Cottage Housing Association. Unfortunately, there are difficulties in acquiring some of the property outside the area, and demolition and re-development has not yet commenced.

Primrose Bower, Low Bentham.

The Compulsory Purchase Order in respect of this property was confirmed in 1962., but no demolition has yet taken place. However, a scheme of demolition and re-building has been agreed, and it is hoped to commence work early in the new year.

Duke Street, Bentham.

This Compulsory Purchase Order was confirmed in 1963., but the property was not demolished as it was decided that the area should form part of a larger area to be developed for housing purposes. A comprehensive scheme was in preparation at the year end.

Cleveland Square, Bentham

The Clearance Order in respect of ten houses was confirmed during the year, following an objection, and at the year end all the tenants, with one exception, had been rehoused.

Cherry Cottages, Malham

There was no further action during the year in connection with this small block of property.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

It is now 14 years since the first Improvement Grant Scheme in the district was completed, and in all 466 houses have been improved with the aid of grants, this being about one out of each ten houses in the district.

The alteration made to the grants scheme whereby the maximum standard grant may be increased in cases where septic tanks are to be provided or a structural extension made has been found of benefit, and schemes for increased allowances have been approved in eight cases, seven for septic tanks, and one for a structural extension.

The following table shows the work done during the year under review, and indicates that although the number of schemes completed were fewer than the previous year, the number of applications was considerably greater.

	Apps. rec'd.	Apps. Approved	No. of Schemes Completed	Amount Paid
Discretionary	28(24)	23(22)	20(30)	£ 5,818 (8,395)
Standard Grants	70(40)	63(42)	36(45)	3,883 (4,570)

Applications for the 70 Standard Grants were in respect of the following work:-

No. of Applications rec'd	Amenities to be provided
26	Bath, basin, hot water supply, W.C. and food store.
30	Bath, basin, hot water supply and W.C.
2	Basin, hot water supply & W.C.
2	Bath, basin & hot water supply
1	Bath, hot water supply, W.C. & food store
4	W.C.
1	Basin, W.C., hot water & food store
4	W.C. and food store.

RENT ACT, 1957.

No action under this Act was necessary during the year.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

The following table shows the position in the District in connection with licensed caravan sites:-

No. of sites licensed for caravans for holiday and recreational purposes:	11
No. of caravans on these sites (Provision for):	367
No. of sites licensed for caravans for residential purposes:	6
No. of caravans licensed individually:	8
No. of new sites licensed during year:	4

The Stainforth Hall site referred to last year was closed down following planning action, and a new site was licensed on another part of the farm. An appeal was made against some of the licensing conditions, viz: Hard standings, site lighting, toilet accommodation, and time allowed to complete works. The appeal was allowed in respect of the two former conditions, but was dismissed for the two latter.

There was a successful prosecution against the operator of a site at Ingleton for non-compliance with the licensing conditions, a penalty of £50 being imposed.

With the exception of one of the Ingleton sites, the sites have been fairly well kept, but the problem of the caravanner who pitches for a few weeks in the summer is very difficult to control.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The bulk of the water in the area is supplied by the Craven Water Board, and so far as I am aware, there were no major extensions during the year.

Most of the larger water supplies are now chlorinated, viz: Airton, Clapham, Hellifield, Bentham (High and Low), Ingleton, Malham, Otterburn, Settle (High and Low) and Westhouse, and apart from occasional mechanical failures, the treatment seems satisfactory.

I would particularly mention the following supplies:-

Burton-in-Lonsdale. This privately owned supply has, for some time, given cause for concern, and it is pleasing to be able to report that at the year end negotiations were taking place with a view to the supply being taken over by the Craven Water Board, a course which has been recommended for some time.

Studfold. As reported last year, concern was felt regarding this hamlet, and during the year meetings have been held with a view to providing an improved supply. Unfortunately, no solution was reached, financial reasons proving an obstacle. Some people possibly prefer a free poor water supply to a decent supply at Water Board rates.

Litton. The problem of the water supply to the village of Litton has again been brought to the fore. Here, there is a village of 17 houses (including 5 farms) fed from six different sources, only one of which (a new bore) can be called satisfactory.

A comprehensive scheme for the village would, of course, be the ideal arrangement, but unfortunately, the present form of legislation does not seem to help such a project.

The following table shows the dwellings supplied by the owners of different supplies, the figures being similar to last year apart from new dwellings.

<u>Water Undertaker</u>	<u>Nature/origin of supply</u>	<u>Approx. No. of dwellings supp.</u>
Craven Water Board	Upland Springs	3,703
Arncliffe Water Co.	" "	27
Burton Water Co.	" "	154
Ingleborough Estate	Moorland Stream & Lake	80
Halton West Estate	Upland Springs	27
Hawkswick Water Co.	" "	19
Long Preston Water Trustees	" "	227
N. Geldard, Rathmell	" "	35
Stainforth Estates	" "	53
		<u>4,325</u>

Routine sampling of all major supplies was continued, and the following table shows the results of the reports:-

	<u>Chemical</u>		<u>Bacteriological</u>	
	<u>Satis.</u>	<u>Unsatis.</u>	<u>Satis.</u>	<u>Unsatis.</u>
Public Supplies	-	-	40	33
Individual Private Supplies	-	1	14	8
	-	1	54	41

No special samples were taken during the year for natural fluoride content, but those taken previously indicate that of the major supplies Hellifield shows a content of .1 part per million.

The following table shows further information regarding the supply of water to the various townships within the district.

Township	No. of houses			Estimated Population				
	In Town- ship	Supplied by piped village supply	Supplied by Stand- pipe	In Town- ship	Supplied by piped village supply	% of Totals	Supp. by Stand- pipe	
Settle	887	870	1	2,235	2,190	93	1	
Airton	54	54	-	167	167	100	-	
Arncliffe	31	27	-	79	67	85	-	
Austwick	156	140	-	452	398	88	-	
Bentham	933	920	-	2,535	2,531	99	-	
Burton-in- Lonsdale	165	154	-	429	412	96	-	
Clapham	185	171	-	592	538	91	-	
Giggleswick	288	260	-	841	773	92	-	
Halton Gill	16	-	-	74	-	-	-	
Halton West	27	27	-	111	111	100	-	
Hanlith	7	-	-	33	-	-	-	
Hawkswick	22	19	-	48	39	86	-	
Hellifield	384	368	-	1,023	962	94	-	
Horton-in- Ribblesdale	209	114	-	702	376	54	-	
Ingleton	646	580	-	1,848	1,633	88	-	
Kirkby Malham	25	19	-	53	38	72	-	
Langcliffe	157	144	-	489	444	91	-	
Lawkland	56	9	-	229	34	14	-	
Litton	17	-	-	57	-	-	-	
Long Prest- on	247	227	-	596	558	94	-	
Malham	41	41	-	167	163	99	-	
Malham Moor	16	-	-	113	-	-	-	
Nappa	4	-	-	20	-	-	-	
Otterburn	13	10	-	51	39	76	-	
Rathmell	73	35	-	214	111	52	-	
Scosthrop	16	13	-	54	43	80	-	
Stainforth	68	53	-	233	178	76	-	
Swinden	8	-	-	26	-	-	-	
Thornton-in- Lonsdale	90	68	-	255	187	73	-	
Wigglesworth	54	-	-	199	-	-	-	
	4,895	4,323	1	13,930	11,992	86	-	

SWIMMING BATHS

There are at present two swimming baths in the district, one is privately owned at Giggleswick School, and the other is an open-air pool on the river side at Ingleton, open to the public, but under the control of a local organisation. The water supply to this latter pool is a continuous flow from the adjoining river, and is untreated, but the supply to the bath at the School is from their own private chlorinated supply.

Although the recently opened swimming bath at Skipton is about 15 miles distant from Settle, it is understood that many people, either in parties or individually, travel to Skipton from the southern part of the Rural District to make use of the facilities there.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Late in the last, and about the beginning of the present century the district must have been a hive of activity as it was about that time that most of the larger centres of population were sewered or the older sewers improved.

Unfortunately, some of the smaller townships were left behind, probably because of their inability (or reluctance) to finance suitable schemes, the cost of which was then borne locally, and the result is that we still have some of these centres of population unsewered, e.g., Kirkby Malham, Rathmell, and Arncliffe.

I have, on numerous occasions during past years, called the Council's attention to the desirability for the provision at an early date of a sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for the village of Kirkby Malham where there are several septic tanks in a comparatively small area. So far as is known there is no nuisance at present, but one never knows when there can be a breakdown of some of the arrangements.

The sewerage and sewage disposal works in the district are under the control of Mr. N.L. Jagger, the Council's Engineer, to whom I am indebted for the following information:-

Of the 4,895 houses in the district, approximately 86% are connected to the public sewerage systems controlled by the Council, 15 out of 30 townships being provided for.

The following particulars give information as to the work in hand during the year:-

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Schemes.

(i) Under construction at year end -	Low Bentham
(ii) Awaiting approval at year end -	High Bentham (works improvement) Settle and Rathmell - STILL AWAITING decision on river regulating reservoir. Malham

Details of any part of the district requiring -

/continued

- (i) Sewers - Kirkby Malham, Rathmell, Arncliffe.
- (ii) Improvement to defective sewers - Bentham, Malham, Settle, Giggleswick, Langcliffe.
- (iii) Sewage Disposal Works - Kirkby Malham, Arncliffe.
- (iv) Improvement or extension of sewage disposal works - Malham, Settle, High Bentham.

FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES

As last year, there was very little change in the industry of the district, and the list of outworkers showed that there were 9 persons employed at home, mainly burling and mending, in connection with the textile trade. There was, however, a new dairy erected in Settle, and it is thought this will provide employment for about 50 persons. Number of "factories" in the District was 130.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The service continued as previously at an annual cost of £15,400 for the four vehicles and 14 full-time men employed; this figure including the cost of a replacement vehicle of a larger type during the year. There was no extension of the service except to meet the demands of new houses, as for many years now collections have been made every 7 to 10 working days from all the centres of population.

The question of tipping space continued to cause concern - the application to use the Chapel-le-Dale Granite Quarry being refused after appeal.

Various sites were inspected and one at Eldroth was recommended, but this is rather a long haul, and as is usual the land owner was against the proposal. Another suggestion was Craven Quarry at Langcliffe, but at the year end no progress had been made.

The position is desperate as the tip at Wigglesworth will be filled during 1966., and if another tip is not found, the only one operative will be at Bentham, and this is rapidly filling up.

One imagines that there would be any amount of reasonably accessible land available for tipping in a district such as ours; but there seem to be objections to any site from some person or Authority. It is a service which must go on, and a tip must be found quickly.

The table overleaf shows the work done during the year when an approximate weight of 4,300 tons was collected and disposed of. The figures in brackets are for the previous year.

<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>No. of Loads Tipped</u>			
	Bentham	Paley Green	Wiggles-worth	Miles Travelled
Dual Tip (1)	4	9	468	7,437
Dual Tip (2) (part year)	148	-	37	4,826
Gamecock	420	6	79	7,707
Bantam	3	21	637	10,751
Gamecock (part year)	438	-	-	2,670
	1,013 (1,070)	36 (38)	1,221 (1,181)	33,391 (33,444)

RODENT CONTROL

Treatments have been carried out at domestic premises upon receipt of complaints; in many cases the treatments were carried out by the inspectors as the trained workman could only be spared on rare occasions from the refuse collection team due to incidence of sickness and holidays.

Survey and treatment of Council properties was restricted to the Refuse Disposal Tips due to inavailability of labour.

The problem of personnel to carry out rodent control work has been a very real one for some time. Over the past few years we have trained no fewer than four men, and after a short time they have all left the service of the Council. At the year end I was having preliminary discussions with a firm of contractors specialising in this work with a view to negotiating a contract for them to carry out the Council's pest control work throughout the district, and it is hoped to present a suggested scheme to the Council early in the New Year.

The following table shows the premises treated:-

Domestic Premises:	13
Tips:	1
Sewage Works:	1

MILK SUPPLY

There were some 40 retailers in the district, and the bulk of milk samples were taken by Officers of the County Council. Copies of all reports are received and cases of brucella on three farms were investigated; 46 samples being taken, of which 41 were satisfactory. Appropriate action was taken and the offending herds were "cleaned up".

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

There was no change in the pattern of meat inspection during the year, work continuing at the three licensed slaughterhouses on similar lines to previous years. The Hygiene and Prevention of Cruelty Regulations came into operation in 1963.

Again it was necessary to visit one of the slaughterhouses every week-end, and most Bank Holidays throughout the year, and one wonders whether or not the legislation will ever be amended to allow some control over the times of slaughter.

The following table shows particulars of the work done in connection with meat inspection. No tuberculosis was found, and the figures are similar to last year.

	Cattle excl. Cows			Sheep and Lambs			Pigs	Horses
No. killed	723	162	4	3,104	258			-
No. inspected	723	162	4	3,104	258			-
All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci								
Whole carcases condemned	1	2	1	10	-			-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	236	83	1	229	4			-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis & Cysticerci	32	55	25	8	2			-
Cysticerci								
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-			-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-			-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-			-

OTHER FOOD PREMISES

The following table shows the number of food premises in the area, and routine inspections were carried out throughout the year:-

(i) No. of food premises in the area:-

(a) Catering Establishments:	81
(b) Bakeshops:	10
(c) Other food shops:	131

(ii) No. of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:-

(a) Ice-Cream	
(i) Manufacturers:	2
(ii) Retailers:	85
(b) Sausages, Potted or Preserved Foods:	17

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

During the year there were two further registrations under this Act, and the premises now registered are:-

Offices:	39.
Retail shops:	46
Wholesale shops, warehouses:	6
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens:	17
Fuel storage depots:	-

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

I am asked to comment on common lodging houses, and from my earlier reports, it will be seen that the last two in the district were in Settle, being closed in 1925 and 1929.

SKIPTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT.INSPECTIONS:

The staff of the department was up to normal strength for the greater part of the year, and in consequence the work of the Department was continued at a high level. This is reflected in the number of inspections as recorded below, which shows a considerable increase over the last two years. Unfortunately, one inspector left to take up another appointment towards the end of the year and this retarded the work to a minor degree.

CATEGORY:TABLE I

Accumulations & Deposits	41
Animal Boarding Establishment Act	5
Butchers' Shops	27
Bakehouses	17
Closets - defective	29
- additional	34
- conversion	65
Completion of buildings	287
Confectioners	15
Catering Establishments	136
Dustbins	49
Dirty & verminous houses	16
Dairies	6
Distribution of milk	43
Farm drainage	7
Factories - with mech. power	21
without " "	4
Faeces samples	12
Fishmongers	2
Fried Fish Shops	29
Grocers	75
Greengrocers	14
Hairdressers premises	18
Housing - P.H. Act	123
Housing Act	347
Other visits	27
Improvement Grants	619
Infectious Diseases -	
enquiry	45
Disinfest.	1
Ice-cream premises	3
Knackers Yard	2
Keeping of Animals	40
Licenced premises	27
Movable dwellings	42
Misc. visits	137
Meat inspection	516
Mobile Food Premises & snack bars	7
Milk bottles tested	-
New buildings	1,430
Noise Nuisances	3
New Drains - tested	425
inspected	491
Old Drains - tested	158
Offices, shops & Railways	109
Outworkers	2
Other food samples	2
Overcrowding	1
Pest Control	70
Piggeries	12
Petroleum	25
Refuse Collect. & Disposal	235

Septic Tanks	15
Smoke - observation	32
Visits to boiler plant	12
Slaughterhouses	21
Sampling Milk - Bact.	96
Sampling Ice-cream - Bact.	120
Sampling Water - Bact.	133
Analysis	2
Swimming Bath Water	37
Sanitary Accomm. on Farms	4
Swabs	79
Unsound Food	14
Water Supply	20
Water Courses	42
Water in cellar	7
Smoke Control	72
Blocked Drains	9
Diseases of Animals	1

Total No. of Inspections:

6,622HOUSING

Progress in dealing with unfit property was continued, and representations or reports were made in respect of 48 unfit properties. Of these 12 houses were contained in 3 small clearance areas, and 36 were individual unfit houses situated in various parts of the district. In view of the fact that a housing site was available in the parish of Farnhill, and, in fact, work was proceeding on building of houses and bungalows, the village was given priority. The reports mentioned above include all those houses in the parish which were considered to be in need of early attention. Unfortunately, action was deferred in the case of some of the unfit properties in spite of the fact that they were back-to-back in construction.

18 unfit houses were demolished. Of these, 16 have been included in clearance areas, and 2 were demolished as a result of action under Sect. 16 of the Housing Act, 1957. 7 families were rehoused in the main by the Council, 13 houses were closed after formal action by the Council; the closing of these houses resulted in the displacement of 12 families.

The Council's policy of re-conditioning houses where possible, instead of demolishing them was continued and technical and monetary assistance was extended to owners to enable them to re-condition and retain old properties. 29 unfit houses were made completely fit for habitation during the course of the year.

Within that part of the District situated in the Dales National Park in particular, any houses offered for sale attract ready buyers and in most cases cottages are sold for high prices. Such houses are usually reconditioned to high standards and this improves the general housing standard which is rather low in North Craven. On the debit side some of the reconditioned houses are not used for full time occupation, and the high re-sale value of cottages often precludes lower paid workers and young people from acquiring suitable cottages in their native villages.

Overcrowding does not constitute a serious problem within the District. One case was relieved during the course of the year. The table set out overleaf gives the details.

TABLE 2.

Report for the year ending 31st December, 1965.,
relating to overcrowding within the meaning of the Housing Act, 1957.

1. (a) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year:	-
(b) No. of families dwelling therein:	-
(c) No. of persons dwelling therein:	-
2. No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during year:	-
3. (a) No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during year:	1
(b) No. of persons concerned in such cases:	8
4. No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which the local authority has taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding which have again become overcrowded:	-

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

For the first time since the inception of improvement grant schemes there was no increase over the previous year in the number of applications for grant received. The number during 1965 approximated to those received during 1963.

The amendments to the Standard Grant Scheme introduced by the Housing Act, 1964, have proved to be advantageous in many ways. In particular the increased grant payable towards installation of W.C's coupled to septic tank drainage and the increased grant for a bath where an extension is necessary are particularly valuable in rural areas and have been greatly appreciated. The amendments to the basis of grant payable towards the provision of hot and cold water to the three points within the house, have proved to be fairer than was earlier practise.

Some small administrative economies were found to be possible following the transfer of the duty of the consideration of improvement grant applications from the Housing to Public Health Committee. It has been the tendency from the commencement of the scheme for applicants to complain of delays in dealing with their applications, but after the streamlining of the procedure during the year. I am convinced that there can now be no case whatever for complaint from any interested party. In all cases where delay did occur it was found to arise from some neglect of the necessary procedure on the part of the applicant.

Because of the pressure of other work it was not possible to recommend that improvement areas be scheduled. Most of the applications for grant came from owner/occupiers, one application for Standard Grant was refused as the Council were not satisfied that the property to be improved had a necessary "life" to enable this to be done.

Statistical details of the applications for grant and the amounts paid are set out in the following table.

Improvement GrantsStandard Grants

TABLE 3.

Total number of applications received: 105.

<u>No. of applications approved during year.</u>	<u>Amenities to be provided</u>	<u>Maximum Grant</u>
14	Bath, wash hand basin, hot water supply (to all points) w.c. & food store:	£155
3	Bath, wash hand basin, hot water supply (to all points) & w.c.	£145
23	Bath, wash hand basin, hot water supply (to bath & wash hand basin) w.c. & food store.	£130
14	Bath, wash hand basin, hot water supply (to bath & wash hand basin) & w.c.	£120
1	Bath, wash hand basin, hot water supply (to bath) w.c., & food store	£115
1	Hot water supply (to all points) & w.c.	£115
9	Bath, hot water supply (to bath) w.c. & food store	£110
5	Bath, hot water supply (to bath) & w.c.	£100
1	Bath, wash hand basin, hot water supply (to bath & wash hand basin) & food store	£90
6	Wash hand basin, hot water supply (to wash hand basin) w.c. & food store	£70
1	Hot water supply (to wash hand basin), w.c. & food store	£65
10	W.C. and food store	£50
4	W.C.	£40
1	W.C. (half cost of septic tank)	£80
3	W.C. (to septic tank) & food store	£393
2	Bath, wash hand basin, hot water supply (to bath and wash hand basin) w.c. (to septic tank) & food store	£410
1	Bath, wash hand basin, w.c. (to septic tank) & food store	£125
1	Bath, wash hand basin, hot water supply (to bath & wash hand basin) & w.c. (to septic tank)	£250.17.0d.
1	Hot water supply (to wash hand basin) and w.c. (to septic tank)	£134

No. of apps.
approved during
year

Amenities to be Provided.

Maximum Grant

2	Bath, wash hand basin, hot water supply (to bath & wash hand basin) & w.c. (One conversion of outbuilding to form bathroom and one extension)	£377
2	Bath, wash hand basin, hot water supply (to bath and wash hand basin), w.c. & food store. (One conversion of outbuilding to form bathroom and one extension)	£408. 16. 0.
2	Bath, wash hand basin, hot water supply (to all points), w.c. & food store. (One conversion of outbuilding to form bathroom and one extension).	£437. 10. 0.
1	Refused	
1	Withdrawn	

Total number of grants paid after completion of work: 101.

Total Amount	Fixed Bath or Shower	Wash Basins	Hot Water Supply	W.C.	Food Storage Facilities
£11,412	63	66	71	98	75

Discretionary Grants

No. of applications received	33
No. of " withdrawn:	1
No. of " approved:	36
Approved Expenses:	£42,536. 6. 10.
Grants Approved:	£13,152. 4. 2.
No. of Schemes Completed:	33
No. of Grants paid:	39
Amount paid:	£13,861. 12. 3.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS:

The number of movable dwellings on licensed sites within the District showed a small increase on earlier years, and two new site licences were granted.

A site licence was issued after it had been established that Planning Permission had been acquired by long usage of a parcel of land in the village of Buckden. The maximum number of caravans which could properly be accommodated on the land was eight, and the site was accordingly licensed for that number. There were only three caravans on the site at the end of the year.

In the cases of the above and two other renewals of Planning Permission and site licences, the opportunity was taken to strengthen the licence conditions which had been found to be weak in certain instances, notably by the omission in the original conditions, of a requirement that the various sanitary and other amenities which had been provided should be maintained in a clean and properly usable condition. One other condition required the site to be kept at all times tidy and free from litter.

After Planning Discontinuance orders were made by the County Council, two were confirmed in both cases with modifications. One of these, which I mentioned in the last Annual Report, concerned the use of land for the stationing of caravans at Skyrholme, Appletreewick. The order was amended so as to grant Planning Permission for the use of one field as a caravan site, this field was afterwards licensed for up to 40 caravans.

Planning Permission was obtained by the owner of land near Tarn House, Stirton, for its use as a caravan site, but no licence was applied for; no caravans had been placed on the site at the year end.

Several reports were made to the Planning Committee on the observance of licence conditions by site operators. In the case of the Long Ashes site, which is licensed for 320 caravans, little ground was found for complaint after the installation of the water chlorination plant, but in other cases more serious contraventions of the conditions were found. The Planning Committee were very concerned and in two cases decided that proceedings be taken against site operators for contraventions. In other cases, time limits were imposed for the complete compliance with the conditions. At the end of the year no complaints to the Magistrates Bench had been made, but it appeared that some such action is inevitable in the near future. The most troublesome site was at New Brighton, Gargrave, which was established, in the first instance, some years ago after an appeal against a Planning refusal had been upheld by the Minister. The site operator had made no serious attempt to comply with Planning and site licence conditions; to a considerable extent non-compliance with the former set of conditions which included the demolition of a large building on the site, made it impossible to comply with all the latter ones. Work has been proceeding very slowly for a number of years was speeded up a little, but the position was by no means satisfactory at the end of the year.

At the end of December there were 12 sites licensed mainly for recreational use with capacities varying from 4 to 320 caravans, the number authorised on these sites was 584. In addition to the above, 17 site licences were operative authorising the use of the land for not more than three caravans in each case. The above figures might be somewhat misleading as there are three licensed sites within the District which are not being used, and have no caravans stationed on them, the number authorised by these licences is 80 caravans.

During the summer months a number of farmers in the National Parks area again gave permission for campers to use their land although not to the same extent as last year. At week-ends several dales villages develop a rash of multi-coloured tents and some week-end time was spent trying to assess the number of days in which camping was being permitted. It was found to be impossible to prove that any land had, in fact, been used for more than 28 days in the aggregate. In one case after representations were made a farmer restricted the use of his land to infrequent week-ends by exempted organisations. No serious nuisance was observed arising from camping, which may have been due to the wet, cool summer, or to the operation of the Bye-laws regulating camping which came into force during the year.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES.

Except for Addingham and parts of adjoining parishes, which are served by the City of Bradford Waterworks Department, most of the District is supplied by the Craven Water Board and the figures set out below have been furnished by the Engineer/Manager of that Authority.

Table 4.

Action taken during the year to supplies liable to contamination

Buckden	All water supplied is chlorinated
Calton	- ditto -
Cowling	All water supplied is chlorinated and is also treated with Copper Sulphate during summer months.
Gargrave, incl. Coniston Cold.	All water supplied is chlorinated
Grassington	- ditto -
Glusburn	- ditto -
	Also treated with Copper Sulphate during summer months.
Steeton -v- Eastburn	- ditto -
Sutton	All water supplied is chlorinated
Salterforth	Supplied with chlorinated water from Whitemoor Borehole
Threshfield)	Scheme in progress to supply these parishes from Hebden Gill
Grassington)	
Linton)	
Hebden)	

Water liable to have plumbo solvent action and action taken

Cononley	2 samples taken during year from a long lead service showed no lead content.
Thornton	Use of lead service pipes is prohibited by Byelaws

Improvement of Supply

- (1) Consideration being given to the development of new and existing sources.
- (2) Complaints dealt with as they arise.

Extension of Supply

Extensions made as required by building development.

Table 4 cont.

Properties supplied with water direct to houses.

Township	No. of premises supplied Previously:	1965:	Total:	Est. population supplied
Appletreewick	34	-	34	90
Beamsley	8	-	8	20
Bradley	200	3	203	600
Buckden	39	-	39	83
Calton	11	-	11	33
Carleton	295	-	295	882
Cononley	304	-	304	909
Conistone-w-Kilnsey	23	-	23	44
Cowling	562	1	563	1,680
Draughton	30	-	30	90
Embsay & Eastby	445	7	452	1,397
Farnhill & Kildwick	209	2	211	631
Gargrave, incl. Coniston Cold	523	2	530	1,139
Grassington & Threshfield	402	2	404	1,135
Glusburn	1,034	24	1,058	3,052
Hartlington	14	-	14	60
Hebden	33	-	33	93
Hetton, incl. Rylstone	36	-	36	100
Kettlewell	73	-	73	210
Linton	50	-	50	379 inc. Linton Camp
Salterforth	143	-	143	450
Steeton-w-Eastburn	907	21	928	2,712
Starbotton	30	-	30	92
Sutton	894	23	917	2,671
Thornton	86	-	86	268
	6,394	85	6,479	18,820

There are no houses in the area which receive a supply from the Board by means of standpipes.

Table 4 cont.

Bacteriological Examinations of Water Samples taken
in year ending 31st December, 1965.

Township	No. of samples of Raw Water	Results	No. of samples of treat- ed water	Results	Quantity of Water	Remark
Bradley Springs	1	1 Class 2	No treatment	-	Suffi- cient	
Borehole	1	1 Class 1	" "	-	"	
Cononley Borehole	1	1 Class 1	No treatment	-	"	
Mines	1	1 Class 1	" "	-	"	
Cowling Springs	1	1 Class 1	1	1 Class 1	"	
Borehole	1	1 Class 1				
Glusburn Springs	-	-	-	-	"	
Borehole	-	-	-	-		
Farnhill & Kildwick	1	1 Class 1	-	-	"	
Steeton	2	1 Class 1 1 Class 2	2	2 Class 1	"	
Sutton	1	1 Class 4	2	2 Class 1	"	
Carleton	-	-	-	-	"	Supp. from Skipton U. Embsay Res.
Appletreewick	7	3 Class 1 1 Class 2 3 Class 3	No treatment	-	"	
Beamsley	7	5 Class 1 1 Class 2 1 Class 4	" "	-	"	Bulk supp. from Chats- ton Estate.
Buckden	8	1 Class 2 2 Class 3 5 Class 4	8	7 Class 1 1 Class 3	"	
Calton	-	-	-	-	"	Supp. from Settle R.D. Airton sup.
Conistone-w- Kilnsey	8	2 Class 2 2 Class 3 4 Class 4	No treatment	-	"	
Eastby	7	3 Class 1 2 Class 2 2 Class 3	" "	-	"	Scheme in hand to su- Eastby fro Embsay

able 4 cont.

onship	No. of samples of Raw Water	Results	No. of samples of treated water	Results	Quantity of Water	Remarks
say	-	-	7	7 Class 1	Suffi- cient	Suppl from Skipton U.D. Embsay Res.
grave	5	4 Class 3 1 Class 4	5	5 Class 1	"	
ciston Cold	-	-	5	5 Class 1	"	
ssington	8	2 Class 1 1 Class 3 5 Class 4	8	8 Class 1	"	
lington	7	4 Class 1 2 Class 2 1 Class 3	No treatment	-	"	
ien st Adit	2	2 Class 1	Not yet in use	-	"	
Ege Spring	5	1 Class 1 1 Class 2 3 Class 4	No treatment	-	"	
ndins Supp.	5	2 Class 3 3 Class 4	" "	-	"	
econ incl. Rlstone	6	1 Class 1 2 Class 3 3 Class 4	" "	-	Adequate but lack of storage	
lewell	9	1 Class 1 4 Class 2 1 Class 3 3 Class 4	" "	-	Suff.	
ion	5	1 Class 1 2 Class 2 1 Class 3 1 Class 4	" "	-	"	
tershaw	8	3 Class 1 3 Class 2 1 Class 3 1 Class 4	" "	-	"	
erforth	-	-	7	7 Class 1	"	Supp. from B'wick U.D. Whitemoor borehole
it-botton	8	3 Class 2 3 Class 3 2 Class 4	" "	-	"	
hinton	-	-	1	1 Class 1	"	Supp. from B'wick U.D. Elslack Res.
	115	33 Class 1 24 Class 2 25 Class 3 33 Class 4	46	45 Class 1 1 Class 3		

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES

The supply of water from the private undertakers was continued throughout the year without major amendment.

No improvements have yet been made to the supplies to part of Lothersdale, Halton East and Hambleton which I have mentioned in previous reports. The Southfield area of Addingham was still supplied by the private undertaking which was sold during the course of the year; the new owners were pressed to have their supply chlorinated and this they agreed to do; the plant had not been installed at the end of the year.

Several complaints were received and investigations carried out on the question of the adequacy of the Threshfield supply to serve the northerly part of the parish. It was found that because of the obstruction to mains and service pipes many of the houses in this locality were not getting sufficient supply of water. The Craven Water Board were asked to extend their mains to supply this part of Threshfield and indeed a main was put in which is capable of doing this, but because of shortage of water the Board were unable to extend the supply to all the houses concerned. The Council were informed that on completion of additional supplies being made available from Hebden Ghyll, the quantity of water available would be improved, and this area could be supplied from the Water Board mains. This had not been completed at the end of the year.

During the course of the year several sterilising filters were installed in private houses and farms. In the cases of the new filters and those existing, sampling has not revealed any failures and the filtered water in all cases was shown to be free of all bacterial pollution. In the parish of Brogden the two Inns which are mentioned in my last Annual Report had sterilising filters installed, and the supplies in both cases were satisfactory at the end of the year.

93 samples were taken for bacteriological analysis; 37 were satisfactory and 56 were unsatisfactory.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The information set out below has been kindly supplied by the Council's Engineer & Surveyor.

1. Draughton and Halton East combined scheme completed during the year.
2. No schemes under construction at year end.
3. Schemes for Appletreewick and Martons Both still awaiting Ministry approval at year end.
4. Schemes for Kilnsey and Stirton-w-Thorlby in course of preparation at year end.

DRAINAGE WORK AND SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The co-operation of Building Contractors was maintained throughout the year, and no case was found where drains had, in fact, been put in and back-filled without having been inspected or tested. The amount of new drainage work again showed an increase over previous years figures, and these are set out overleaf.

3,495 yards of 4" and 73 yards of 6" drain were inspected and tested. 4,080 yards of 4" and 72 yards of 6" drain were inspected, but not tested. In a few cases it was necessary to disapprove and re-test the systems after modifications.

The Council's grant schemes to assist in the conversion of privy and tippler closets to fresh water closets was continued, and the number of such conversions was as set out below:-

8 pail closets and 19 waste water closets were converted to fresh water closets. In addition a further 25 pail closets and 66 waste water closets were converted either as part of Housing Improvement Grant schemes, or without grant aid.

BUILDING

The amount of private building work in progress and completed was the highest of any post-war year. As hitherto, work under the Building Byelaws was supervised by the Inspectors, at the same time compliance with the Planning Conditions was noted and passed to the Planning Department, as appropriate to the circumstances in each case.

The following table gives numerical details; those relating to Council constructions were supplied by the Engineer & Surveyor.

- Originally 3 houses
- Originally 12 houses

TABLE. 5.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

Supervision of factories and workplaces was continued; 25 inspections were made and the attention of occupiers of factories was drawn to 6 contraventions of the Factories Act.

The number of outworkers engaged in burling and mending within the District was 14 and these were visited from time to time.

KEEPING OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT

Two new petroleum spirit licences were issued in the course of the year, in both cases they authorised the storage of up to 500 gallons of spirit. The storage tanks were underground, and all the necessary tests were made prior to licensing. In 3 cases the licences to store spirit were transferred to different occupiers of premises. Several routine pressure tests on old tanks were made during the course of the year.

The routine inspections by the County Fire Service were continued and in all cases where minor defects were found the reports of the Fire Officer were sent to the licence holder for his attention, the recommendations were complied with in all cases.

The licences operative at the year end authorised the storage of 225,000 gallons of petroleum spirit or mixtures. This figure does not include the amount of fuel oil stored as no storage licence is required.

SCHOOLS:

No complaints were received of toilet or other facilities at schools and a few inspections were made, particularly at those schools which have canteen facilities.

KEEPING OF ANIMALS

One or two complaints on the insanitary keeping of animals too near dwelling houses were received during the year; after investigation and informal action on the part of the Council's officers, the nuisances were abated and no statutory action was necessary. There are no Byelaws governing the keeping of animals, in force within the Rural District.

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT.

Places of entertainment, mainly inns and public houses, were inspected from time to time. In the main the sanitary conveniences at all places of entertainment were found to be reasonably adequate.

At three public houses within the District major re-organisations were completed including entirely new sanitary conveniences and in one other case new male conveniences were installed. Toilet facilities were also improved at a small social club within the District.

In the case of the two inns which were mentioned in the last Annual Report, work to comply with the notices under Section 89 of the Public Health Act, 1936., had commenced, although it was not completed at the end of the year.

Numerous complaints were received about the unseemly behaviour of persons frequenting a small refreshment establishment in Cowling. The establishment, which was formerly mainly engaged in fish frying for over the counter trade, had been extended to include a small first floor room as a cafe and was, in fact, registered as a refreshment house. In consequence the premises were open until the early hours of Saturday and Sunday mornings. The complaints arose from the customers committing nuisances in the yards and gardens near the premises, in spite of the fact that the owner had made an internal W.C. available for his customers and there was a male convenience within one hundred yards. After careful consideration by the

Public Health Committee, a notice under Section 89 of the Act was served requiring the owner to instal male and female W.Cs. within the building.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Observations of factory chimneys were made from time to time, and it was found that emissions of smoke were in excess of that permitted by the Clean Air Act in four cases; in all four instances, the necessary notice within 24 hours of the inspections were served on the factory management. No prosecutions were undertaken, but in all cases the firms responsible were warned that should there be any repetition of the offences, proceedings would be instituted. In one of the above instances, a new incinerator is to be installed, and in the meantime improved methods of firing were put into operation. In the second case the cause was found to arise from the fact that the plant was far too large for the work being done following a change over to electric mains power. The boiler was later fired by smokeless fuel and there has been no recurrence of the offence. In the two other cases, faulty firing was found to be the cause of the nuisance.

Details of two new fuel burning plants were submitted to the Council for prior approval under the Act, and it was given in both cases. In the first case the installation was for a completely new oil fired plant at a fairly large cotton treatment plant, in the other case the installation was a small coal fired heating installation for a new school.

In accordance with earlier instructions from the Public Health Committee, the question of the declaration of a Smoke Control Area within the District, was again brought before the Committee. After further consideration it was decided that a pilot scheme be introduced in the parish of Sutton, and most of the preparatory work was done in the year.

NOISE NUISANCES

No serious complaint was received of nuisance arising from excessive noise in any part of the District.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are no offensive trades established within the District.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

As forecast in the last Annual Report, the collection of household refuse on a weekly basis was substituted for a collection each fortnight in a further nine parishes. The extension of the service was delayed for some little time by difficulty of obtaining an extra driver and ashbinmen, indeed at times it was difficult to maintain the service at all because of the shortage, and the turnover of labour. In this context, considerable credit is due to the Cleansing Foreman and remaining workmen in keeping bins and pails serviced under trying conditions. The extension mentioned above was only possible because an additional 35 cubic yard 'Pakamatic' vehicle was delivered and put into service during the year. At the end of the year, approximately 84% of the household refuse in the houses within the refuse collection area was being collected weekly. Vehicles in use at the end of the year were as set out overleaf:-

<u>Make of Vehicle</u>	<u>Date Purchased</u>
Dennis Side Loader - 10 cu. yds.	May, 1954
- ditto -	" 1956
- ditto -	Oct. 1958
Austin 10 cwt. Van	Aug. 1959
Shelvoke & Drewry fore & aft tipper - 14 cu. yds.	July, 1960
Massey Ferguson Mechanical Shovel	May, 1962
Shelvoke & Drewry fore & aft tipper - 14 cu. yds.	Sept. 1962
- ditto -	Nov. 1963
Shelvoke & Drewry Pakamatic - 35 cu.yds.	July, 1965.

At the annual review of the refuse collection service a kerbside collection outside the collection area was authorised to a farmhouse in the parish of Broughton. Arrangements were made with the Bowland Rural District Council for the collection of refuse from two inns in the parish of Brogden, which have recently been modernised, and the catering facilities greatly extended. The arrangement should prove less costly than extending the Council's own service in this area so far from the Depot.

For some little time with the purchase of large vehicles, garage accommodation has been found to be inadequate. After the delivery of the additional vehicle, the position became acute and a machine had to be garaged at the Skipton U.D.C. Depot. In order to ease the position, consideration was given to the purchase of a barn near the Cononley Depot as extra garage space and the District Valuer was asked to report.

During the year more paper refuse sacks for the storage of refuse were put into use on the new estates selected for the experimental collection as the houses were completed, but the total number yet in use was not enough for any reliable conclusions to be drawn.

The bin loan scheme continued, and showed a small credit balance.

Most of the refuse was, as hitherto, disposed of on the Cononley tip, a small amount was tipped at Skyrholme, Threshfield, and a small amount also on the Cowling tip.

Reports to the Public Health Committee were made, and consideration was given to the idea of co-operating with the Skipton U.D.C., in a joint scheme for the disposal of household refuse. In my opinion, co-operation with the Urban District Council which is ideally placed geographically for such co-operation, has much to recommend it, and that real efficiency and economy could result. The Chairman and two other members of the Public Health Committee, were delegated to meet representatives of the Urban District Council to examine the whole situation and report back.

Table 6.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Approx. No. of bins collected:	1965.	1964.
" " pails "	13,120	11,050
" " loads "	3,296	3,404
" tonnage collected:	3,514	7,777
" cost per ton of collection & disposal:	£2. 12. 3.	£2. 14. 0.
" cost per 1,000 head of population of collection & disposal of refuse:	£926.	£876.

Table 7.

Salvage.

Materials or Service	Weight				Income		
	Tons:	Cwts:	Qrs:	Lbs:	£.	s.	d.
Fibreboard	35	13	2	0	878	3	2
Newspaper	59	11	0	0	545	12	6
Mixed Waste	79	0	2	0	670	12	7
Lead			1	5		16	0
Brass			2	24	5	1	9
Aluminium		6	3	11	33	6	3
Rags	1	10	1	20	27	14	6
Batteries			3	4		14	4
Cast Iron	2	16	2	0	28	17	3
Stainless Steel				13		4	10
Collection of Trade Waste					269	10	0
Removal of Accumulations					21	0	10
					£2,481	14	0

There were no restrictions on the sale of salvaged waste paper and cardboard, and all other salvaged materials were easily sold.

Some publicity material was distributed to householders, but no large scale drive was made. It was not considered to be expedient to attempt to invite more than a modest increase in collections because of the state of the labour market.

RODENT AND OTHER PEST CONTROL

The rodent operative carried out effectively all the routine treatments of sewers, sewage works, refuse tips and other Council undertakings, in addition to search for rats and necessary treatment on farms and other privately owned properties. The Council again entered into contracts with farmers and others to keep their premises free from rats and mice. The minimum charge was unchanged at £3. 10. 0d. per annum. The free service to private householders was continued.

Warfarin was the poison most commonly used except in the case of mouse infestation when zinc phosphide gave better results and was used almost exclusively. Fluoracetamide for sewer treatments was again used; the most effective poison base was found to be sausage rusk or sweetmeal.

A scheme for the treatment of moles on farms in addition to rats was considered by the Public Health Committee. It was suggested to the Committee that such treatments could well be carried out at the same time as rodent control treatment was being done, with consequent saving in travelling time, which in extensive rural districts can be very time-consuming and expensive. Unfortunately, the tentative scheme had to be abandoned on legal advice, as there does not appear to be any authority for Councils to undertake expenditure on such work.

No notice under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act was found to be necessary. In those cases where infestation was found, the occupiers of land and premises were persuaded either to carry out their own disinfection or permit the Council to do the necessary treatment.

No nuisance from flies or other insects infestation was substantiated during the year. Regular treatment of tips and depot were, as hitherto, done by the operative. A close watch was continued on the poultry breeding farm in Cross Hills, to see that regular spraying was, in fact, being properly carried out.

RAG FLOCK ACT

No bedding or upholstery is manufactured within the District, the only work carried on being repairs and reconditioning of old furniture.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

The pet shop selling tropical and other fish was the only one licensed during the course of the year.

MEAT FOR ANIMAL FEEDING

No meat for pets was sold from any retail establishment within the District, as hitherto the knackery continued to sell coloured meats and cooked meats on a wholesale basis.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD(a) Milk

Sampling of milk from retailers whose milk was not being tested at wholesale dairies was continued. All samples were sent to the Bradford Public Health Laboratory for Methylene Blue examination, the ring test for the presence of brucellosis and later for culture examination and biological examinations for the presence of Brucellosis and also tubercle bacilli. 10 samples gave positive results on the ring test, and of these, 4 showed the presence of live bacilli, either by culture or biological examinations. 10 notices were served under Section 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, on producers requiring the diversion of milk for pasteurisation until the herds were found to be free from infection.

A complaint was received from a householder in Cononley that milk delivered to his house had been found to contain a piece of plastic. On investigation it appeared that the foreign body was a plastic cap apparently from a bottle used to contain some toilet preparation. The facts were reported to Committee and the bottle still containing the cap presented. The management of the dairy at which the bottle was filled were warned against a repetition of incidents of this kind.

A milk roundsman trading in the parish of Embsay was prosecuted under the Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, Articles 31 & 33 for not having his milk properly protected from weather and insect contamination, and not displaying his name and address on the vehicle. The dealer pleaded guilty and fines were imposed.

The table overleaf gives further details of sampling.

(b) Ice-Cream

114 premises were registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream, and the standard maintained in these premises was good. Samples were taken and submitted to the laboratory for Methylene Blue examination, details of which are set out below:-

Table 8.

<u>Grade:</u>	<u>Number:</u>	<u>Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue.</u>
Grade 1	102	4½ hours or more
Grade 2	9	2½ to 4 hours
Grade 3	2	½ to two hours
Grade 4	—	0 hours
	<u>113</u>	

Table 9.

MILK SAMPLES

Design- nation	No. of samples taken	Methylene Blue Test		Ring Test		Culture Test		Biological Test		Turbidity Test.		Phosphatase Test		Antibiotic Test	
		Submit- ted.	Sctis.	Submit- ted.	Sctis.	Submit- ted.	Sctis.	Submit- ted.	Sctis.	Submit- ted.	Sctis.	Submit- ted.	Sctis.	Submit- ted.	Sctis.
T.T. Raw	78	78	74	75	68	63	59	4	4	1	—	—	—	65	66
T.T. Past.	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
Steril- ised	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—

(c) Other Food and Sampling

The swabbing of utensils in canteen and catering establishments was continued, 166 swabs were taken from various utensils and submitted to the laboratory for bacteriological examination; 7 samples were lost in transit. In the cases of 12 samples which showed unsatisfactory or rather doubtful results, further visits to the premises were made and the washing up methods over-hauled. Details of utensils tested are set out below:-

Table 10.

Utensils	Swab Results - Colony Count per Swab						2000-3000
	0 - 50	50 - 100	100 - 500	500-1000	1000-2000		
Knives: No. of swabs:	18	1	-	-	-	-	1
Forks: "	22	-	2	-	-	-	-
Spoons: "	22	-	-	1	-	-	-
Plates: "	25	-	1	-	-	-	-
Glasses, cups etc. "	55	2	3	3	-	-	-
Crockery Trolley "	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Sugar Basin "	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beer Pumps "	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	144	3	6	4	1	1	1

The inspection of wrapped food from deep freeze containers was carried out from time to time, and the temperature of refrigerators checked. At the same time the attention of shopkeepers was drawn to the need for rotation of stocks and keeping the upper level of the top layer of food stuffs below the safety mark in the refrigerator.

I am indebted to the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures of the W.R.C.C. for the details of food sampling carried out by his staff.

43 samples of milk were taken, one of which was below standard. A sample of Jersey milk proved to be very slightly under 4% fat content, and on this occasion the Clerk of the County Council took no action.

4 samples of other food were taken, one of which was alleged to be adulterated. A complaint received from a resident at Cross Hills, alleged that a pack of butter contained a small piece of glass, upon investigations it was impossible to determine whether or not the glass was, in fact, in the butter at the time it was purchased, as there appeared to be a distinct possibility that the glass had got into the butter on the premises of the purchaser. In the circumstances, it was decided that no further action should be taken in this instance.

(d) Meat Inspection and Slaughterhouses.

4 slaughterhouses were licensed during the year. Whilst this is the same number as last year there were changes; one slaughterhouse was sold and not used and licensed thereafter, and one new slaughterhouse in Grassington parish was completed and came into use. A new cooling hall was completed at the pig slaughterhouse in Bradley and came into use during the year.

All animals slaughtered were inspected during slaughter or immediately afterwards. In all four slaughterhouses killing is done at week-ends in addition to normal working hours, and this necessitated the attendance of an inspector on Saturday mornings, Sunday mornings, and during national holidays.

The practice of colouring rejected meat green before disposal to an approved processing firm, was continued. In the case of one slaughterhouse, an alternative processor was approved after enquiries had been made as to the adequacy of this plant.

Table 11.

	Cattle excl. Cows		Calves	Sheep and Lambs		Pigs	Horses
	Cows	Cows					
No. killed & inspected:	259	6	2	760	21,887		-
<u>Disease & condition other than Tuberculosis & Cysticercus.</u>							
Whole carcase unfit	-	-	-	1	15		-
No. of carcases where parts or organs unfit	16	-	-	6	2,150		-
% affected	6.18	-	-	0.92	9.89		-
<u>Tuberculosis</u>							
Whole carcase unfit	-	-	-	-	-		-
No. of carcases where parts or organs unfit	2	-	-	-	125		-
% affected	0.77	-	-	-	0.57		-
<u>Cysticercus</u>							
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-		-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration (incl. in above)	1	-	-	-	-		-
Generalised & totally rejected	-	-	-	-	-		-

Table 12.

Table of Meat and Offal Rejected

BEEF

<u>Disease & Condition</u>	<u>Meat (lbs.)</u>	<u>Organs (lbs.)</u>
Abscesses		33
Bruising	4	
Cirrhosis		22
Cysticercus Bovis		4
Distomatosis		33
Inflammation		2
Tuberculosis (localised).		14
Total:	<u>4</u>	<u>118</u>

MUTTON

Bruising	41	
Filaria		6
Parasites		3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total:	<u>41</u>	<u>9$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

PORK

Abscesses	69	
Arthritis	28	
Ascaris Lumbricoides		810
Bruising	101	
Cirrhosis		263
Cysticercus Tenuicollis		84
Emaciation	80	
Fatty Degeneration		33
Hepatitis		63
Hydatid Cysts		1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Injury	166	
Nephritis		1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pericarditis		553
Pleurisy		254
Pneumonia		1,142
Pneumonia (acute septic)	690	
Pyaemia	190	
Septicaemia	104	
Swine Erysipelas	522	
Tuberculosis (localised)	1,389	
Urinary Cysts		2
Urticaria	6	
X Inflammation, Adhesions, Pleurisy etc.		<u>382</u>
Totals:	<u>3,345</u>	<u>3,589</u>

X This number is taken from the number of plucks unfit.

(e) Food Premises

Food premises were not visited as often as I consider desirable, but a reasonable level of inspection was maintained nevertheless. Conditions generally were good, although some improvement in method was clearly desirable in some cases.

A report was made to the Public Health Committee concerning one catering establishment where many contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations had been found. In this case the occupier of the establishment had been advised on numerous occasions that conditions were completely unsatisfactory, and whilst some temporary improvement was effected, no sustained effort to put matters right had been made. It was resolved that a prosecution be instituted, but before this could be brought before the Bench, the occupier of the premises left, and the action was not proceeded with. The new occupier immediately further improved the premises, and observed better standards of hygiene; this particular establishment has given no further cause for concern.

The inspections made were as set out below:-

FOOD PREMISES INSPECTIONS.

Table 13.

<u>Type of Premises</u>	<u>No. of Inspections</u>
Butchers' shops	27
Bakehouses	17
Confectioners	15
Catering establishments	136
Fishmongers	2
Fried Fish Shops	29
Grocers	75
Greengrocers	14
Licensed premises	27
Mobile food & snack bars	7
Total:	<u>349</u>

Table 14.

Improvement to Food Premises.

Improved lighting	4
New machinery	1
New floors or floor covering laid	7
New toilets provided	7
New sinks installed	6
Improvements to drainage system	3
Covered receptacles provided	2
Surfaces rendered impervious	11
Premises redecorated	13
Repairs to wall plaster	11
Additional refuse bins provided	11
Wash basins provided	6
New kitchens provided	2

Details of canned & other food found unfit for food and accordingly surrendered for destruction are given below:-

Table 15. UNSAFED FOOD

	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Cause of Unfitness</u>
	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>ozs.</u>
2 cans pork luncheon meat	8	0
1 can pork luncheon meat	4	0
2 tins chopped pork	1	8
7 tins stewed steak	4	8
2 tins Polish ham	25	10
2 tins boneless ham	24	0
1 can cooked ham	14	4
1 can ox tongues	6	0
1 tin corned beef		12
44 tins Brisling	9	10
25 tins Norway Sild	5	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 turkey	12	0
1 tin condensed milk	2	8
2 tins evaporated milk	2	8
1 tin creamed rice		15 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 tin sliced peaches	1	0
7 tins sliced peaches	7	0
3 tins apricots	3	11
2 tins fruit salad	3	1
5 tins grapefruit	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 tins pears	4	13
2 tins pineapple slices	2	0
1 tin marrowfat peas		5
1 tin garden peas		8
1 tin peas		15 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 tin carrots	1	3
1 tin bread beans		10
2 tins tomatoes		13 $\frac{1}{4}$
 Total:	<u>153</u>	<u>1$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

The following items of unsound food were obtained from a frozen food cabinet.

28 large packets of fish fingers
 19 small packets of fish fingers
 4 fish cakes
 3 small cod steaks
 1 large cod steak
 4 kipper fillets
 5 haddock "
 2 plaice "
 1 fish "
 3 packets sliced beef in gravy
 3 " chicken & mushroom
 6 " small steaklets
 6 " small beefburgers
 2 cottage pies
 1 cornish pasty
 15 packets garden peas
 19 " sliced green beans
 3 " brussel sprouts
 1 " small mixed vegetables.

Total weight: 63 lbs.

Tins of cod steaks and beef steaks from the above were sent to the Public Health Laboratory and colonies of *staphylococcus albus* were isolated.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

During the Summer season, the two small swimming baths were again open to the public, and the use of the two baths at boarding schools was continued.

The chlorination plant at the Glusburn Institute Swimming Bath gave a considerable amount of trouble; running repairs and back flushing of the filter proved to be ineffective. Ultimately, the bath was closed some 14 days before the end of the season to enable the complete overhaul of the plant to be made.

The Sutton Institute Swimming Bath was reconditioned, the bottom of the bath was renewed in white concrete, side walls tiled, new lighting was put in, and the filtering plant overhauled.

Details of the sampling at the baths are set out below:-

Table 16.

<u>Swimming Bath</u>	No. of samples taken	Mean probable No. of Bact. Coli. per 100 ml.			No. of Bact. Coli (Type 1) per 100 ml.			Flate Count 24 hrs. at 37°C			
		0	1-10	10+	0	1-10	10+	0-10	10+	100+	
Sutton Mill Inst.	24	24	-	-	24	-	-	24	-	-	
Glusburn Institute	30	26	4	-	27	3	-	20	1	9	
Malsis School	5	5	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	
TOTALS:		59	55	4	-	56	3	-	49	1	9

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACTS, 1961

This table is enclosed by a request of the Minister of Labour to indicate to Medical Officers of Health the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 153(1) of the Factories Act, 1961, to be furnished in their Annual Reports with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act which are administered by the District Council. This table, which is not intended to supersede the fuller statement which is desirable in the Report, should be attached as an annex to the Report.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1965

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

Part One of the Act

INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found						Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted (6)	
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	Refined	Refined		
of cleanliness (S.1.) ...	Barnoldswick Earby Silsden Skipton Bowland Sedbergh Settle	U.D. U.D. U.D. U.D. R.D. R.D. R.D.	U.D. U.D. U.D. U.D. R.D. R.D. R.D.	U.D. U.D. U.D. U.D. R.D. R.D. R.D.	U.D. U.D. U.D. U.D. R.D. R.D. R.D.	U.D. U.D. U.D. U.D. R.D. R.D. R.D.	Barnoldswick Earby Silsden Skipton Bowland Sedbergh Settle	U.D. U.D. U.D. U.D. R.D. R.D. R.D.
crowding (S.2.) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Barnoldswick Earby Silsden Skipton Bowland Sedbergh Settle	U.D. U.D. U.D. U.D. R.D. R.D. R.D.
unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Barnoldswick Earby Silsden Skipton Bowland Sedbergh Settle	U.D. U.D. U.D. U.D. R.D. R.D. R.D.

Local Government Research, Research, Urban District, Rural District

opolitan Borough, County Borough, Borough, Urban District, Rural District, prevent any differences between the lists kept respectively by the Local Authorities and H.M. Inspectors of Factories of the number of factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 of the Factories Act, 1961 are enforced by Local Authorities, it is requested that Local Authorities should compare their lists of factories with the lists kept by H.M. Inspector of

Electrical Stations (Section 123 (1), Institutions (Section 124) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Section 127). Slaughter Houses Section (1) (d) and (e) and Railway Running Sheets (Section 175 (2) and (10).

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found					Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were institute- (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)		
Live drainage of floors (S. 6)						
<i>(a)</i> Insufficient	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>(b)</i> Unsuitable or defective	2 1 5 9	1 10 2 1 4 6	6	...	...	...
<i>(c)</i> Not separate for sexes	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the Act (including offences relating to work)						
Total	2 6 9 1 1 12 2 4 6 1 6	...	...	...	...	...

113
PART VIII OF THE ACT
Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133				Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Wearing apparel							
{ Making etc.	5	1. 1	1	1	1	1	
{ Cleaning and Washing ...							
Household linen							
Lace, lace curtains and nets							
Curtains and furniture hangings							
Furniture and upholstery							
Electro-plate							
File making							
Brass and brass articles							
Fur pulling							
Iron and steel cables and chains							
Iron and Steel anchors and grapnels							
Cart gear							
Locks, latches and keys							
Umbrellas, etc.							
Artificial flowers							
Nets, other than wire nets							
Tents							
Sacks							
Racquet and tennis balls							

PART VIII OF THE ACT (Cont.)
Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133				Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Paper bags							
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper							
Brush making							
Pea picking							
Feather sorting							
Carding etc., of buttons etc.							
Stuffed toys							
Basket making							
Chocolates and sweetmeats							
Cosaques Christmas stockings, etc.							
Textile weaving		6 4	9 14				
Lampshades							
Total	5 . 65 . 1	9 14					

SECTION F.REPORT ON THE HEALTH SERVICES IN DIVISION I OF
THE WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL.

1. General Description
2. Health Centres
3. Midwifery Services
4. Child Welfare
5. Home Nursing
6. Health Visiting
7. Home Help Service
8. Mental Health Service
9. Vaccination and Immunisation
10. Prevention of Illness - Care and After Care
11. Unsatisfactory Families
12. Welfare of the Aged
13. Nursing Homes
14. Ambulance Service
15. School Health Service
16. Welfare Foods Service
17. Medical Examinations

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Details of the population and acreages of the eight districts have been given in Section A. Major changes seem unlikely now that the Local Government Boundary Commission has announced that Sedbergh R.D. will remain in the West Riding; and that neither Silsden U.D. nor any part of Skipton R.D. will be transferred to Keighley M.B. Of these eight districts the whole of one (Sedbergh) and considerable portions of two (Settle and Skipton R.D.), come within the Yorkshire Dales National Park. This is an extensive area of beautiful and relatively wild country in which the average number of persons per square mile is 34., compared with an average for the Administrative County of 640. More recently, the Forest of Bowland has been designated an area of outstanding natural beauty, by order under the National Parks Commission. Agriculture is the staple occupation in these areas, with some quarrying and limestone burning, and a few small mills as subsidiary industries. The remainder of the Division has been termed the Lower Dales area, with much good farming land and a variety of industries in the towns and larger villages, in which textiles predominate. State Forests have been established over quite an extensive area in Bowland, but not elsewhere.

The employment situation has been good. Even in December when there is a seasonal rise in unemployment the total represented only 0.5 per cent compared with a national figure of 1.4 per cent. Skilled workers were in short supply in all industries, particularly in engineering and textiles. The acute shortage of labour in hospitals and hotels was relieved to some extent by recruiting foreign workers. Employees whose jobs were affected by the closure of certain railway stations were absorbed into alternative employment offered by the Railways Board., Only two were declared redundant.

2. HEALTH CENTRES

The establishment of Health Centres continues to be a subject of discussion. One such centre was opened at Cleckheaton during the year, and several other projects of a less ambitious nature are either at the building or planning stages. These are the result of the policy now being pursued in the West Riding, to provide joint accommodation for family doctors and local health authority services wherever feasible. Such an arrangement would seem to offer the best means of utilising our medical and nursing resources; although some practitioners prefer group practice with public health nurses attached in one way or another.

3. MIDWIFERY SERVICES

It is the responsibility of the local health authority to provide midwives for mothers who wish to have their babies at home. In this Division few wish to do so, and in contrast to many parts off the country, none is compelled to do so. One full time midwife is employed and seventeen home nurse/midwives. All have cars and are qualified to administer trilene analgesia.

During the year these midwives attended 112 home confinements. That is 9.4 per cent of births and well below the national average. The family doctors are 'booked' to attend these confinements, and did so in 56 cases. Antenatal care is shared with the doctors, and is facilitated by the use of record cards by both parties.

Classes for the teaching of mothercraft and relaxation exercises are organised at six centres by the midwives and health visitors, and are particularly valuable to mothers having first babies.

The births notified in the Divisional area during the year are set out below, and show a decrease of 33 over the 1964 figure; which was an increase of 92 over the 1963 total.

	BIRTHS					
	Domiciliary		Institutional.			
	Live:	Still:	Live:	Still:	Total:	
(a) Primary notifications:	114	2	532	5	653	
(b) Add Inward Transfers:	2	0	566	12	580	
(c) Total notifications rec'd.	--	116	2	1,098	17	1,233
(d) Deduct Outward Transfers	2	0	7	0	9	
(e) Total Adjusted Births:	114	2	1,091	17	1,224	

4. CHILD WELFARE

This covers the care of the baby by the midwife to the fourteenth day, including those babies now discharged from hospital earlier than usual, most commonly about the sixth day. Supervision thereafter and until the child leaves school is the responsibility of the health visitor/school nurse. Her visits are on a selective basis, particular attention being given to babies who are not thriving, or where care is inadequate in one or more respects. The total number of calls made by health visitors is given in Section 6.

(a) Clinic Services:

The child welfare clinics continue to be well patronised, the attendances in 1965 showing a further increase. They provide advisory and supportive services which are obviously appreciated by large numbers of parents who only seek a general medical practitioner's advice when there is illness in the family. Whilst practitioners can run their own baby clinics it seems unlikely, as their numbers grow less and the population grows larger, that the ever-increasing demands on their time will permit much development in that direction.

Attendances at some of the mobile clinics are small because they are held in small villages and on perhaps nine or ten occasions each year. But it is still a valued and worthwhile service.

Details of the clinics are shown overleaf:-

(i) Static Clinics.

Location of Clinics.	No. of sessions per month	Total number of children who attended during year.	Total attendances of children during year.
Addingham	2	60	645
Barnoldswick	8	239	2,741
Barby	6	160	1,159
Gargrave	2	100	877
Crosshills	4	241	1,817
Grassington	2	75	513
Silsden	4	222	2,052
Skipton	8	238	4,173
Waddington	2	56	579
Settle	2	200	1,991
Bentham	2	141	663
Ingleton	2	101	614
Sedbergh	2	43	343
Hellifield	2	53	518
Dent	1	15	81
	<u>49</u>	<u>1,994</u>	<u>18,766</u>

(ii) The Mobile Clinic.

<u>Village:</u>	<u>Attendances:</u>
Bradley	151
Carleton	336
Cononley	452
Cowling	534
Embsay	452
Steedon	501
Austwick	153
Burton-in-Lonsdale	84
Clapham	47
Helwith Bridge	47
Horton-in-Ribblesdale	106
Stainforth	39
Lanngcliffe	144
Long Preston	81
Rothmell	112
Gisburn, Mitton, Withgill,	170
West Bradford, Grindleton, Bolton-by-Bowland	303
Slaidburn and Dunsop Bridge	<u>105</u>
	<u>3,817</u>

(b) Premature Births:

Premature babies are those weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth, irrespective of the period of gestation. During the year 70 premature babies were born, 68 in hospital and 2 at home. Ten died within 28 days. The Bradford Children's Hospital has a specially equipped and staffed unit to which prematures can be transferred if necessary, and their conveyance will be facilitated by the provision of new portable incubators which Oxygenaire Ltd., have been developing during the past two years in co-operation with the County Ambulance Service.

(c) Nurseries:

There is one day nursery, provided by a firm of textile manufacturers. It is visited periodically by a doctor and a health visitor. A second firm was considering the establishment of a nursery as a means of recruiting skilled operatives.

(d) The Nursery and Child Minders (Regulation) Act, 1948.

Under this Act registration and approval of homes is required where three or more children under five years of age are received to be looked after for a day or a substantial part of a day, or for any longer period, not exceeding six days. There were no such homes registered in the Division during 1965.

(e) Unmarried Parenthood:

Without including transfers which may be received from the Registrar General after writing this section, there were 46 illegitimate births during the year. The services of the department were requested in 12 cases which were admitted to Mother and Baby Homes, where the County Council provided financial assistance. Of the mothers, 16 were between 15 and 19., 18 were between 20 and 25., and there were 12 over 25. As regards the disposal, the mother kept the baby in 31 cases; 9 babies were adopted; 1 was fostered, and one of the mothers married. Action had not been finally settled in the remaining cases.

(f) Phenylketonuria:

Reference has been made in past reports to this rare, inherited metabolic disease which, if undiscovered and untreated, can give rise to mental defect. During these four years the disease has been discovered on two occasions by health visitors testing the urine of all the young babies. These children have now left the Division, but they had made satisfactory progress under regular medical supervision and strict dietary control. No cases were discovered during the year.

(g) Congenital Disease of the Hip:

This is the second example of true preventive medicine which the health visitors are undertaking, by performing a simple manipulation called the Ortolani Test on all babies. No cases were discovered, but if they had been, special splinting started in the early weeks of life now produces much better results with a minimum of trouble.

(h) Congenital Abnormalities:

The thalidomide incident showed that there was a lack of information, both nationally and regionally, on the early recognition of congenital defects. So a scheme has now been put into operation whereby doctors and midwives notify the medical officer of health of any abnormality apparent at birth. This excludes the majority of defects of the heart, eyes and hearing, as well as mental subnormality; for the age at which these conditions become recognisable varies. But all these notifications go to the General Register Office where a central statistical record will show any trend towards particular defects which appear; and would have shown the limb deformities due to thalidomide at an early stage. Congenital malformations occur in about 5 per cent of all births. About 5 per cent show gross abnormalities, and half of these do not survive the first year. This gives some idea of the problem.

5. HOME NURSING:

Each year it becomes more difficult to maintain our full establishment of qualified nurses; and our difficulties are increased by geographical factors - i.e., this Division covers nearly half a million acres and unless the staff are going to spend far too much time travelling (with its winter hazards and summer queues) they must also practise midwifery even if they only conduct a very few deliveries each year. Now that the 43 hour discharge scheme has become generally accepted, it may be desirable, or necessary, for all confinements to take place in hospital, which is something which could be done with our available maternity beds. That would leave the home nurses free to plan their daily programmes and to include the maternity nursings as required. It would also permit the employment of some less highly qualified staff, provided they were adequately supervised, for most of the home nursing is amongst the infirm and elderly, acute illness rarely being nursed at home these days.

Other arrangements which might help are the provision of radio sets in the cars of the home nurse/midwives, so that they can keep in touch with developments during the day, just as the ambulances do; and the installation of telephone answering sets. The latter we have tried, but they provide only a partial solution at considerable expense. Whilst staff shortages are general, it is, of course, much easier to deploy those available when the area is small; and more than half of the 23 West Riding Health Divisions cover less than 60,000 acres compared with our 451,754 acres. This problem of distances also militates against the attachment of nurses (and health visitors) to individual or groups of doctors, although its value is not questioned. However, despite increasing difficulties the service was able to deal with all calls received during the year, and the following table gives a brief account of work undertaken:-

Classification	No. of cases attended during the year	No. of visits paid during the year
Medical	1,524	34,932
Surgical	434	9,017
Infectious Diseases	12	98
Tuberculosis	7	230
Maternal Complications	27	196
	<u>2,004</u>	<u>44,473</u>

6. HEALTH VISITING

In this Division the health visitors also undertake school nursing duties, and the supervision of the tuberculous under the direction of the Chest Physician; the latter being a much less onerous job since the introduction of effective chemotherapy. Here again we have been beset with staff difficulties most of the year, which have been relieved to some extent by employing part-time nurses for work in schools, eye clinics, home help visits, and assistance at child welfare clinics. In addition, one health visitor has spent at least a third of her time on important liaison work with the newly appointed consultant in Geriatrics. And another has spent considerable periods training student health visitors from Leeds University. Routine visits, whether to the very young or the aged, have, therefore, had to be on a selective basis. And little progress has been made in the scheme for health visitor - general practitioner liaison. Nevertheless, a great deal of valuable work has been done, as is shown in the table of classification of visits. To that record should be added the work undertaken at the clinics shown in Section 4(a)., for this Division operates a large number of clinics in the belief that every effort should be made to supply the rural population with similar facilities to those enjoyed by the town dwellers.

For the record, and purposes of comparison, statistics for 1965 are as follows:-

<u>Classification of Visits</u>	<u>Total Visits</u>
Children born in 1965	5,359
" " " 1964	3,834
" " " 1960 - 1963	6,409
Persons aged 65 or over	2,400
Mentally disordered	69
Persons, excl. maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	100
No. of tuberculous households visited	246
No. of households visited for other infectious diseases	9

7. HOME HELP SERVICE

In England and Wales the expenditure on the home help service has increased to a greater extent than on any other service except mental health. More than five times as much is now being spent when compared with 1949., and it is now regarded as a well nigh essential counterpart of the home nursing and health visiting services.

With supervision by the family doctor, the three services can provide a home care programme for the aged and chronic sick; temporary help for maternity cases; and valuable assistance for problem families, particularly where the unit is in danger of fragmenting.

Recruitment continues to be difficult, and in the absence of home help organisers supervision has to be undertaken by the home nurses and health visitors in the limited time available to them. In these circumstances it is appropriate that a further tribute should be paid to the loyalty, kindness and good sense of the home helps, of whose work the following summary must be a very inadequate record.

<u>Category of Cases</u>	<u>From</u>				
	<u>prev-</u>				
	<u>ious</u>	<u>New</u>			
	<u>year</u>	<u>cases</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>employed</u>
1. Aged 65 years or over:	426	182	608	87,861	
2. Under 65 years:					
(a) chronic sick and Tuberculosis	56	32	88	12,394	
(b) Mentally disordered:	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Maternity:	-	48	48	2,099	
(d) Others:	5	16	21	1,505	
	<u>487</u>	<u>278</u>	<u>765</u>	<u>103,859</u>	

8. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The most significant change affecting the care and treatment of mentally disordered persons in the past 20 years is the growth of what has come to be known as community care. Asylums are no longer required for mentally disordered people who have been rejected by society, whose original functions were to protect the public from the inmates, and they from themselves, and from exploitation by the world outside. It is now common knowledge that many patients who, only a few years ago, would have required in-patient care, are now treated in their own homes or as out-patients at a general or mental hospital. Physical treatments have played a large part in this, with new drugs a close second. Furthermore, if hospital admission is necessary it is often of short duration, thus avoiding the months and years of waiting previously needed for a spontaneous remission of psychotic illness. These developments have taken much of the sting out of mental illness for both patients and their relatives. Much of the stigma is

also avoided by the increasing recognition that a great deal of mental disorder reflects the individual's inability to face the stresses of ordinary life.

It follows that the aims of the mental health service must be (a) to anticipate and prevent wherever possible; (b) to recognise and provide active treatment at an early stage, and (c) to return the patient to ordinary life, with support if necessary, as soon as possible.

With regard to (a) and (b) the responsibility is that of the family doctor with the help of trained staff from the local health and welfare authority. Item (c) will be the hospital responsibility, either by out-patient or in-patient treatment, and will be much the smaller of the two component parts.

In this Division the trained staff consists of three whole time mental welfare officers. This contrasts with the position not many years ago, when the only function of one part-time officer was to arrange compulsory admissions to asylums. The mental welfare officers have a close liaison with the four major mental hospitals which our patients attend or are admitted to. Two are in Yorkshire and two in Lancashire. These officers are regarded as essential links in the pre-care and after-care services. They are also co-operating on an increasing scale with the family doctors, and run a social club for their patients. Their work requires a wide knowledge, sympathy, tact, and perseverance. It often involves evening and sometimes night duty. It is quite impossible to describe this work in terms of statistics, but for the record the following figures are given:-

(i) The number of patients receiving supervision in the form of home visits on 31st December was -

(a) Mentally Ill:	122
(b) Mentally Subnormal and Severely Subnormal:	117

(ii) The number of mentally ill, subnormal and severely subnormal patients referred to the Authority during the year was as follows:-

(a) by Family Doctors:	60
(b) on discharge from hospital:	104
(c) from hospital out-patients:	47
(d) by the local education authority:	5
(e) by Police and Courts:	10
(f) other sources:	<u>30</u>

256

This is an increase in referrals of 59 when compared with 1964.

(iii) The officers assisted in 51 Informal Admissions, and were responsible for 36 Compulsory Admissions.

The other half of the mental health problem is subnormality. That is dealing with people who have never been able to go to school, or who are unable to keep a job after leaving school. The mental welfare officers give guidance here to patients and their parents. They may even act as legal guardians and arrange attendance at occupation centres.

For some years there have been small classes for mentally subnormal children and adolescents, usually held two or three times a week in any room which could be found. But 1965 saw a great step forward in the opening of a purpose built training centre off the Keighley Road, just outside Skipton. This Centre has accommodation for 60 and a special care unit for 6. As the majority are unable to travel by public transport arrangements are made for the patients to be collected from the Settle district, West Craven, Addingham and South Craven, and the Skipton town area. The Centre is open five days each week, and a mid-day dinner is provided. For the care and training of these patients a staff of six is provided, in addition to domestic staff and caretaker. It is a staff which has very special qualities, for the daily care of the grossly subnormal and the training of the less severely handicapped are exacting tasks. It is, however, work which does have its rewards in the affection of the children and the gratitude of their parents. And there is encouragement in training adolescents to a stage when they can take a job outside the sheltered environment which the Centre provides; even though that stage is reached by few of them.

It is hoped that within the next year a hostel will be built to provide accommodation for those attending the Training Centre from further afield. They will come on a Monday-to-Friday basis, thus retaining the family ties which are so easily broken when the only alternative has been permanent admission to hospital.

9. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION:

The dangers of infectious diseases have diminished to an extent probably undreamed of 30 years ago. But their successful control is leading to the comfortable but false assumption by the present generation of parents that it has been a once-for-all battle which has eliminated the threat for ever. Ironically, it now requires a local outbreak of diphtheria or 'polio' to arouse public interest in protection. Between whilsts reliance must be placed on the personal representations of family doctors and health visitors if the following programme is to be carried through. On paper it looks a lengthy one, but it should be remembered that after five years all the injections can be given at school; and prior to that there are static and mobile clinics and family doctors available to give them, their work now being facilitated by the provision of sterile syringes and needles.

(a) Programme

<u>Age:</u>	<u>Visit:</u>	<u>Vaccine:</u>	<u>Injection:</u>	<u>Interval:</u>
2 to 6 months	1	Diphtheria) Pertussis) Tetanus)	1	4 to 6 weeks
	2	-do-	2	-do-
	3	-do-	3	-do-
6 to 10 months	4	Poliomyelitis		4 weeks
	5	-do-		-do-
	6	-do-		
15 - 18 months	7	Diphtheria) Pertussis) Tetanus)	4	

/continued

- continued -

<u>Age</u>	<u>Visit:</u>	<u>Vaccine</u>	<u>Injection</u>	<u>Interval</u>
18 - 24 months	8	Smallpox	5	
5 years	9	Diphtheria) Tetanus) Poliomyelitis)	6	
10 years	10	Diphtheria) Tetanus)	7	
13 years	11	B.C.G.	8	

(b) Statistics(a) Diphtheria

Number of children immunised during year:-

<u>Under 4 years</u>	<u>Others under 16 yrs.</u>	<u>Total</u>
1,181	140	1,321

The number of children given a secondary or reinforcing injection (i.e., subsequent to complete full course) was 836. These injections are usually given when the children enter the primary schools.

(b) Smallpox

The number of children vaccinated during the year was 653.

(c) Whooping Cough

Children immunised during the year:-

Age at date of final injection

<u>Under 4 yrs.</u>	<u>Others under 16 yrs.</u>	<u>Total:</u>
1,149	42	1,191

(d) Poliomyelitis:

Numbers immunised since inception of the scheme.

<u>All age groups</u>	<u>6 months to 40 years</u>
	27,513.

(e) Tetanus

Numbers immunised during year:-

<u>Under 4 yrs.</u>	<u>Others under 16 yrs.</u>	<u>Total:</u>
1,168	222	1,390

(f) B.C.G. Vaccination (against tuberculosis)

(i) No. of 13 year old children vaccinated:	766
(ii) No. of infants at special risk vaccinated by Chest Physician:	71

10. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS - CARE AND AFTER CARE(a) Health Education

Health Education is most effective at the personal level, as instruction from the teacher, the general practitioner, the public health inspectors, and the public health nurses. But this ^{is} of a limited availability and needs backing up with appropriate information and material. Whilst these have been available for such projects as mass X-ray, home accidents, clean food, diphtheria and 'polio' protection, venereal diseases publicity, and smoking and lung cancer, it must be admitted that their success has been very limited. They have usually taken the form of newspaper insertions, posters, stickers and leaflets. Their impact has been small and brief; and that of health exhibitions probably no greater. In short, the performance has been disappointing, even depressing; and is likely to remain so until a great deal more money is made available for use on the mass communication media, particularly on television. Even a fraction of the money now spent advertising drink, cigarettes, sweets and proprietary medicines would produce worthwhile results. In the meantime, the health workers will continue their uphill job, making a little more progress each year.

This year they have been greatly encouraged by the recognition of cervical cytology as a method of preventing cancer of the cervix (or neck of the womb), a disease which kills about 2,500 women each year in England and Wales, because it is discovered too late for treatment to be effective. This type of cancer develops very slowly, taking four to five years to convert from the pre-invasive to the invasive state. If, therefore, all women at risk (i.e., between 30 and 55 years of age) can be screened every three years any cervical cancer discovered will be in a treatable state, and can, in fact, be dealt with by a relatively minor operation. The screening consists of taking cells from the cervix and examining them under a microscope, a procedure which takes little time, but which is entirely dependent on laboratory facilities. Such facilities were made available towards the end of 1965., and screening clinics were started in Skipton early in the New Year, followed by clinics in other places as requests came in.

Whilst cancer of the cervix may progress undetected unless subjected to a screening programme, other forms of cancer produce danger signals. If heeded and reported to a doctor, many more cases of cancer could be cured.

These danger signals are -

- (1) Unusual bleeding or discharge;
- (2) A lump or thickening in the breast or elsewhere;
- (3) A sore that does not heal;
- (4) Change in bladder or bowel habits;
- (5) Persistent hoarseness or cough;
- (6) Difficulty in swallowing;
- (7) Change in a wart or mole.

Persistent hoarseness or cough is all too often a symptom of lung cancer, now killing 25,000 people every year in this country. Cigarette smokers should be made aware that only about one fifth of lung cancers appear at a stage suitable for surgery; and that only about a quarter of those deemed suitable for operation will survive for five years.

In last year's report reference was made to the increases in illegitimacy and venereal diseases, particularly amongst teenagers. Since then the results of a study of the sexual behaviour of young people has appeared, substituting factual information for a mass of generalised and often emotional adult judgments. The main facts which appear are, that the percentage of boys and girls who have had sexual intercourse seems low by contrast with the recurring outcry about teenage immorality; that there is a lack of informed teaching on "the facts of life" and the risks of contracting venereal diseases. (It is always thought to be someone else's responsibility). And that 'moralizing' does not, and never has, gone far in influencing young people. As regards illegitimacy, the report states that although the rate has risen the social pressures on the unmarried mother to marry have diminished, and that the decrease in the number of pre-marital conceptions regularised by marriage more than accounts for the increase in illegitimate births.

(b) Care and After Care

(i) Hospital Discharges - Co-operation with the hospitals continues to improve and rarely does a day pass without several written or telephonic requests coming to the Health Office for the services of home nurses, home helps or midwives. In addition, one health visitor spends a considerable proportion of her time with the consultant in geriatrics advising on priorities for admission, making arrangements for discharges, and attending the out-patient clinics.

(ii) Convalescent Home Care - This was on a very limited scale as the hospitals can now make their own arrangements for patients in need of convalescence before returning home.

(iii) Loan of Nursing Equipment - Equipment is held by the Home Nurses, at the Divisional Health Office, and by the County Supplies Department. It now amounts to a considerable stock, 67 individual articles - from urinals and bed pans to wheel chairs, special beds and mattresses, and hoists for lifting helpless patients. No laundry service is available, but special absorbent pads for incontinent patients have been supplied on an increasing scale.

(iv) Chiropody Service - This Division has a well organised service. In 1964 no less than 32 per cent of men over 65 and women over 60 were receiving free treatment - which is the highest figure for any of the 23 Health Divisions in the County.

This service is provided by 6 Old Peoples' Welfare Committees, and 19 chiropodists working in their own surgeries. During the year the number of treatments given was 24,494. At the end of the year 4,736 patients were receiving treatment.

(v) Special Training Homes - are available at York (The Elizabeth Fry Home) and at Marple (The Brentwood Home) for mothers and children of 'Problem Families'. One mother and her three children spent four months at the York Home.

11. UNSATISFACTORY FAMILIES:

Despite all the benefits of the Welfare State and its social services there are always families who are in difficulties. They vary from the 'average' family which may deteriorate through the illness, death or desertion of a husband or wife, to the 'chronics' who never seem able to conduct their lives on acceptable lines. These are the real 'problem families'.

Unsatisfactory is, of course, a relative term, and it is probable that the standards expected in this Division are higher than those of the large towns and cities. This seems likely from the figures, for during the year 66 families were discussed at the Co-ordinating Conferences arranged by the Divisional Medical Officer, and attended by the various officials and voluntary organisations concerned with their welfare. Nine conferences were held, along with additional meetings to deal with urgent matters. Whilst all those attending have their own jobs to do, the conferences provide an opportunity for the exchange of information, and for agreeing plans to deal with situations which have arisen, or are likely to do so. That is the best which can be done in the absence of a specialist worker able to devote all her time to the problem families. The results of the work undertaken in this field are often disappointing, and successes are modest and few. There is not space to go into details here, but this year it can be claimed that no families were prosecuted by the N.S.P.C.C., and none (so far as is known) were broken up or evicted. Many necessitous cases were helped from the Divisional Clothing Store; and we are again indebted to the better-off families who keep our store filled, and to the four ladies who open it on Thursday afternoons. The County Council's scheme of rent guarantees for families in danger of eviction was employed in respect of six families. One mother and her children were admitted to the Elizabeth Fry Home at York for four months rehabilitation. Subsequently they were rehoused and provided with some furniture. These two schemes have proved invaluable in helping families through difficult periods, and preventing permanent break-up. The belief is also held that such forms of support go some way towards preventing the vicious circle of inadequacy, instability, neglect and squalor from being repeated in the next generation.

12. WELFARE OF THE AGED.

The Annual Report of the National Assistance Board for 1964 states that the number of weekly allowances being paid at the end of the year was 1,961,000; and that 71 per cent of those receiving allowances were over the minimum age for retirement pension. In addition there are, of course, many aged persons who either do not qualify, or will not apply for allowances.

Fortunately, there is a growing awareness of the needs of this increasing number of old people and a desire to improve many of the services available to them. Attention was focussed on these points at a Day Conference held at the Divisional Clinic in November, organised by the Yorkshire Council for Old People's Welfare. In the course of it almost every aspect was mentioned:- spiritual needs, hospitals, day hospitals, welfare homes, boarding out clubs, day centres, meals on wheels, laundry services, housing, committees, friendly visiting, district wardens, doctors, nurses, health visitors, home helps, chiropody, aids for the disabled, advisory health clinics, social insecurity, and the medical and social reforms which have added 25 years to the average life span since 1900.

Space does not permit discussion of more than a few of these points, but the reader may be interested in 'meals-on-wheels' and the suggestion that one meal per week was insufficient. In small villages where they cannot be organised private cooking might be a substitute. It was considered that some old people need a home help every day in the week, or a 'good neighbour' scheme to cover week-ends. Loneliness was emphasised by many speakers. Also the need to educate the community in a materialistic age to recognise the difficulties of the elderly; and of the importance of maintaining contact with the outside world. If a friendly visitor can do odd jobs about the house, so much the better. It was considered that clubs needed to improve their image, and that it is better if they are self supporting and not dependent on charity. A need for a fellowship of the Spirit amongst the Church-going, the house-bound, and those in hospital was discussed at length, and was linked with the needs of the incurable and the dying. The Conference showed all too clearly how patchy are the services for the aged, but how often deficiencies in statutory provision can be covered by voluntary effort, if the good will is there. Whilst the deficiencies are admitted much is being done. Perhaps the most important advance in 1965 was the appointment of a consultant in geriatrics (i.e., care of the elderly) to devote the whole of his time to the hospitals in the Craven area.

13. NURSING HOMES:

There is only one nursing home in the Division. It has ten beds and is inspected periodically under the terms of the Nursing Homes Act, 1963. This Act provides better control than that hitherto exercised under the Public Health Act of 1936.

14. AMBULANCE SERVICE

Ambulances are provided at the following points:-

Sedbergh Agency Service
Tel. Sedbergh 404

Operated by St. John's
Ambulance Brigade.

County Ambulance Station,
Cammock Lane,
Settle.
Tel. Settle 3194

Covers Settle Rural Districts,
excl. Nappa but incl.
Bolton-by-Bowland in Bowland
R.D.

Clitheroe Agency Service
Tel. Clitheroe 154

Covers all parishes in
Bowland R.D. except
Paythorne, Newholme,
Horton and Middop.

County Ambulance Station,
Bank Street,
Barnoldswick.
Tel. Barnoldswick 3146 & 3177.

Covers the West Craven area,
Nappa in Settle R.D., and
Paythorne, Newholme,
Horton and Middop in
Bowland R.D.

Grassington Agency Service,
Tel. Grassington 346.

Operated by St. John's Ambulance
Brigade for the Upper Wharfedale
parishes.

County Ambulance Station,
Broughton Road,
Skipton.
Tel. Skipton 2273.

Covers Skipton U.D. and surrounding
parishes in Skipton R.D.

County Ambulance Station,
Dalton Lane,
Keighley.
Tel. Keighley 3223/4

Serves Silsden U.D. and those
parishes in the southern part
of Skipton R.D.

Menston Ambulance Station,
Buckle Lane,
Menston,
Ilkley.
Tel. Menston 2191/2

Covers Addingham and Beamsley
in Skipton R.D.

The cover given is that in general use, but alterations
may be made depending on the type of patient (e.g., out-patient,
emergency), the destination of the patient, and inter-depot
co-ordination of calls.

All ambulances are now fitted with radio communication
equipment and when out on journeys may be contacted through a
base radio transmitter which is connected by private telephone
lines to Barnoldswick, Settle and Skipton Ambulance Stations.
This principle of direct communication between a driver and
his Ambulance Station adds greatly to the efficiency of the
Ambulance Service in that he can be directed from place to
place without having to return to his Station, thus saving
considerable time and mileage. It is invaluable in the case
of major incidents and also in the case of accidents on the
road, as hospitals can be warned over the network to be prepared
to accept casualties. This latter is of particular benefit to
the seriously injured.

This system will be retained in the Division, but
elsewhere in the Administrative County a new Scheme known as
Group Control is being evolved, which removes operational
control from the local ambulance station. Under this scheme all
contact with the Service by general practitioners, hospitals,
etc. will be made to Group Control only.

A mobile Mountain Rescue Unit is held at Settle Ambulance
Station for use in the more remote rural districts where it would be
impossible to send a standard ambulance. This vehicle is invaluable
in periods of snow to remove patients from remote farmsteads. It
is fitted with additional special radio equipment for establishing
local communications and linking to the mains radio network from
isolated major incidents or pothole rescues.

15. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES.

The value of school medical inspection in an ever-increasing school population lies in the discovery of defects requiring treatment and often previously unknown to parent and family doctor. Routine examinations have been continued in the majority of schools of entrants to primary and secondary schools, and of the school leavers. Selective examinations are successful in part of the Division where the schools are smaller units and greater discrimination of cases can thus be exercised.

Routine hearing tests on all 7 year old children have continued, and seriously defective children are referred for further investigation. Children in any age group who may have hearing defects can be referred for testing by their teachers or their parents at any time.

Colour vision is likewise routinely tested in entrants to Secondary Schools. This may prevent disappointment later in life when a choice of career faces the school leaver. Accurate discrimination of colours is essential in certain trades and professions where the colour blind person could endanger himself and others.

Enuresis or bed-wetting continues to be a major problem among infant school children; but many cases are being effectively treated with the aid of the electric alarm or "buzzer". In all cases the co-operation of the patient and parent in reporting regularly to a clinic or surgery is of vital significance in assessment of progress, and estimating the real need for using the alarm. Seventeen alarms are available for distribution where necessary. They were used for 84 cases.

Clinic Arrangements:

The new clinic premises in Skipton are proving a great facility in the running of a variety of clinics. There is a pleasant large waiting room, three consulting rooms, weighing room, and lecture room. Child Welfare, Child Guidance, Ophthalmic and Cervical Cytology clinics are conveniently held, together with health education activities, ante-natal relaxation and physiotherapy classes.

School children are still seen by appointment as required at Child Welfare Clinics because re-establishment of the three school clinics has not been considered necessary.

Clinics for children with defective vision were in the competent hands of Dr. Severs, County Ophthalmologist for many years. He has now retired after most valuable service, and Dr. Priestley has taken over the work. Clinics are held at Skipton, Barnoldswick, Settle, Sedbergh, Ingleton and Clitheroe. 1,011 children were examined during the year.

The Child Guidance Clinic has continued to be open on Fridays throughout the year, and Dr. Stockley, Senior Assistant Medical Officer is in charge. 61 cases were referred during the year, of which 54 actually attended. Mr. Mannix, Educational Psychologist, Mrs. Smith, Psychiatric Social Worker, and Mr. Pottage, trainee Psychiatric Social Worker, have given valuable supportive help.

Speech Therapy Clinics have not been re-established, unfortunately, as no replacement for Mrs. Harrison has been obtained. Speech Therapists continue to be very scarce indeed owing to lack of trained staff in the Speech Training Colleges, and consequent restriction in numbers of students.

(a) Periodic Medical Inspections

<u>Age Group Inspected</u> (By year of birth)	No. of pupils who have rec'd a full medical examina- tion	Physical Condition of Pupils inspect- ed		No. of pupils found not to warrant a medic- al exam.	Pupils found to require treatment (exc.dental diseases & infestation with vermin.).		
		Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory		For defect- ive vision (exc. squint)	For any other condit recorded at Part II	Total indiv- idual pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1961 & later	52	52	-	-	-	25	25
1960	302	298	4	-	14	70	77
1959	513	507	6	-	38	118	143
1958	94	94	-	-	5	21	26
1957	81	81	-	231	7	21	28
1956	50	50	-	-	2	7	9
1955	9	9	-	-	1	4	4
1954	6	6	-	-	-	1	1
1953	339	337	2	101	31	69	96
1952	178	177	1	44	14	35	45
1951	424	423	1	-	17	65	75
1950 & earlier	628	627	1	-	58	99	148
TOTAL:	2,676	2,661	15	376	187	535	677

(b) Other Inspections:

Number of Special Inspections: 1,415

Number of Re-inspections: —
1,415

(c) Return of defects found by medical inspection in the year ended 31.12.65.

Defect	Periodic Inspections								Special Inspections	
	Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total			
	T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O
Skin:	23	21	49	33	23	12	95	66	21	28
Eyes: (a) Vision	61	102	75	173	51	88	187	363	173	144
(b) Squint	40	5	7	5	6	2	53	12	27	17
(c) Other	-	2	3	6	3	2	6	10	3	3
Ears: (a) Hearing	8	31	2	5	2	7	12	43	6	43
(b) Otitis Media	20	30	5	2	2	4	27	36	6	6
(c) Other	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	1	1	3
Nose & Throat	99	119	17	13	19	31	135	163	30	81
Speech	12	16	1	-	1	3	14	19	3	24
Lymphatic Glands	6	22	1	1	-	2	7	25	1	7
Heart	5	13	4	14	2	9	11	36	4	28
Lungs	23	21	6	11	5	12	34	44	11	45
Developmental										
(a) Hernia	5	3	-	1	2	1	7	5	3	-
(b) Other	10	37	2	1	10	1	22	39	15	24
Orthopaedic										
(a) Posture	2	9	9	22	4	13	15	44	2	17
(b) Feet	18	47	20	19	17	13	55	79	19	59
(c) Other	21	59	11	6	8	4	40	69	10	31
Nervous System:										
(a) Epilepsy	2	1	2	1	3	1	7	3	5	6
(b) Other	3	4	3	2	2	3	8	9	2	4
Psychological:										
(a) Development	1	1	1	4	1	10	3	15	3	14
(b) Stability	16	31	3	6	6	10	25	47	15	31
Abdomen	1	1	4	1	3	3	8	5	1	6
Other	22	47	35	22	15	16	72	85	25	71

(d) HANDICAPPED PUPILS

It is the duty of the Local Education Authority to ascertain those children who, by reason of disability of body or mind, require special educational treatment; and to make provision for the special education recommended by the medical officers. Such children are called Handicapped Pupils, and an increasing number are attending day special schools. But in a Division where much of the population is scattered over a wide area arrangements have usually to be made for handicapped pupils to attend residential special schools.

During the year the following children were ascertained:-

<u>Category</u>	<u>Number</u>
Deaf	1
Physically Handicapped	1
Educationally subnormal	12

At the end of the year there were 59 receiving special educational treatment in special schools, and 15 are awaiting placement.

EDUCATIONALLY SUBNORMAL.

Pontville R.C.	1
Baliol	3
Braithwaite	11
Royd Edge	2
Hilton Grange	2
Whinburn	2
Crowthorn School	1
Allerton Priory	1
Sunnyfield	2
Stone Cross	1
Rossington Hall	1
Springfield	5
Eden Grove	1
Spring Hill	1

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Ingleborough Hall	2
Coney Hill	1
Netherside Hall	1
Wightwick Hall	1

DELICATE

Eden Grove	1
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DEAF

Yorkshire School, Doncaster	2
Royal Cross	2
Elmete Hall, Leeds	3
Dockray House	1

BLIND

Sheffield School	2
Henshaws School	1
Sunshine Home, Leamington	1
Rushton Hall	1
Preston School for Partially Sighted	1
Temple Bank	1

MALADJUSTED

Nortonthorpe Hall	1
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OTHERS

Maghull Epileptic Colony	2
West Kirkby Convalescent Home	1

(e) SPECIAL SCHOOLS:

There are three residential special schools in the Craven Division:-

- (a) Netherside Hall, near Grassington, for 40 senior physically handicapped boys;
- (b) Ingleborough Hall, Clapham, for 50 junior physically handicapped boys and girls;
- (c) Baliol School, Sedbergh, for 56 senior educationally subnormal boys.

The medical supervision of children at these schools is undertaken by the staff of the Division.

(f) EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

The employment of children is regulated by the County Council's byelaws, and includes a medical examination. 50 children were examined during the year.

(g) YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

All school leavers were examined during the year, and confidential reports submitted to the Youth Employment Officer where they were indicated.

(h) CLEANLINESS:

The Health Visitors/School Nurses undertake the examination of childrens heads for infestation with vermin. During the year 12,263 examinations were made and 302 children found to require treatment. Special combs and head lotions are available when the infestation is severe or persistent.

(i) DENTAL SERVICE.

The Division had only two dental officers during most of the year, but a third is to take up duty early in 1966.

Details of the work undertaken are as follows:-

Number of children inspected	9,742
No. of children found to require treatment	5,652
No. of children offered treatment	5,086
Number treated	2,676
No. of attendances	6,475
No. of extractions:	
(a) temporary teeth;	2,350
(b) permanent teeth:	635
No. of general anaesthetics	838
No. of fillings:	
(a) temporary teeth;	839
(b) permanent teeth:	4,705

16. WELFARE FOODS SERVICE

The distribution of welfare foods, other than liquid milk is the responsibility of the local health authority.

In this Division they are available at the Skipton and Settle Health Offices, at ten child welfare clinics, and through fourteen voluntary agencies in the more isolated villages.

The amounts distributed were 2,346 tins of National Dried Milk, 1,271 bottles of Cod Liver Oil, 1,289 packets of Vitamin tablets, and 16,107 bottles of orange juice. Sales of dried milk, cod liver oil and vitamins show further falls. In general there has been a considerable reduction in sales since the Welfare Foods (Amendment) Orders were introduced on 1st June, 1961. Under these Orders vitamin supplements are sold at prices which cover their cost to the Government, for the use of expectant and nursing mothers, children up to the age of five years and one month and handicapped children.

The costs at present are -

Cod Liver Oil: 1/- for a 6 oz. bottle.

Vitamin A & D

 Tabs. 6d a packet of 45.

Concentrated

 Orange Juice. 1/6d a 6 oz. bottle.

Liquid milk continues to be available at the special welfare price of 4d per pint, and National Dried Milk at 2/4d per tin as an alternative.

17. MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS:

Particulars of examinations performed by the Divisional Medical Staff during the year:-

For entry to Superannuation Schemes:	55
Entrants to Training Colleges:	78
Teachers:	8
Others:	57
	198

SECTION G. - STAFF.
(as at 31st December, 1965).

Ø (indicates services shared with other Divisions).

(i) MEDICAL, DENTAL AND ANCILLARY.

M. Hunter, M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.	Divisional Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health.
H.M. Dean, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.) R.R. Stoakley, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.)	Senior Assistant County Medical Officers and Deputy Medical Officers of Health.
D.G. Dick, M.B., B.S.	Assistant County and School Medical Officer.
T. McCree, M.B., B.S.) E.B. Dowell, M.B., Ch.B.) M.A. Hunter, M.B., B.Ch.) D. Redpath, L.M.S.S.A.)	Clinic Medical Officers working on a Sessional Basis.
T.B. Priestley, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.) K. Smith, B.A. (Admin)., A.I.H.A., A.P.S.W.) J.B. Mannix, M.D. Dip. Ed. Psych.) R. Spencer, M.C.S.P.	Ophthalmologist Psychiatric Social Worker. Psychologist Physiotherapist
M.R. Hollings, F.D.S., R.C.S.) G.A. Thompson, B.Ch.D., L.D.S.) D.H. Hoyle, B.Ch.D., L.D.S.) D.J. Stocks, B.D.S.)	Senior Clinical Dental Officers School Dental Officers

(i) PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

J.S. Brewor, M.S.I.A. S. Rhodes (Pupil)	Barnoldswick U.D. " "
R.R. Overend, M.A.P.H.I.	Bowland R.D.
M.H. Beckwith, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. D.S. Willis, Dip. P.H.I.E.B.	Earby U.D. " "
F.J. Lawson, M.S.I.A.	Sedbergh R.D.
M. Firth, M.A.P.H.I. F. Smith, M.A.P.H.I.	Settle R.D. " "
W. Mitchell, M.S.I.A. F.R. Hudson, M.A.P.H.I.	Silsden U.D. " "
E. Hargreaves, A.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I. A.F.G. Holmes, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H. W.J. Thornton (Pupil)	Skipton U.D. " "
A.W. Craven, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst. P.C. G.E. Haigh, D.P.A. (Leeds), M.A.P.H.I. B. Schofield, M.A.P.H.I. D. Hopkinson, (Pupil)	Skipton R.D. " " " " " "

(iii) NURSING STAFF:(a) Divisional Nursing Officer.

Miss F. Stevenson, S.R.N., R.S.C.N., C.M.B. (Part I) Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.

(b) Health Visitor/School Nurse/Tuberculosis Visitors.

Miss M.E. Alderton,	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss G.C. Ambrey	S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part I)
Miss M. Bracewell	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss B. Brown	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss P.J. Crompton	S.R.N., R.S.C.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss M.E. Crowther	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss N. Easton	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss I. Fell	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss A. Lambert	S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part I) B.T.A., H.V.
Mrs. S.M. Midgley	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss M. Mitchell	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss C.F.M. McKnight	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss F.I. Stockton	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss D.E. Wrathall	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss M. Wilson	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.

(c) Assistant Health Visitors (Part Time).

Mrs. D. Cockshott	S.R.N., S.C.M.,
Mrs. A. Limmer	S.R.N.,
Mrs. M. Newbould	S.R.N.,
Mrs. I.G. Roscow	S.R.N.,
Mrs. E.E. Stott	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Mrs. M. Watkinson	S.R.N.

(d) Home Nurses.

Mrs. H. Clay	S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. M. Parkinson	S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. W.E. Smith	S.E.N.
Mrs. G. Wearden	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. M. Wiseman	S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.S.

(e) Home Nurse/Midwives

Miss J.B. Baldry	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. F. Bleazard	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. P.M.E. Bennett	S.R.N., S.C.M
Miss E.M. Butler	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss J. Dawson	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss D.G. Dewrance	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss C. Herbert	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. M.A. Howard	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss K.M. Pritchard	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss A.G. Rogers	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss A.J. Slinger	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss O.M. Sparks	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. M. Spedding	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. F. Tillotson	S.R.N., S.C.M.,
Mrs. J.A. Walton	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss A. West	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. M.F.A. Wilson	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.

(f) Home Nurse (Part Time)

Mrs. E.D. Barsby S.R.N.

(g) Midwife

Mrs. M.A. Hunt S.R.N., S.C.M.

(h) Other Staff

Mental Health Service

Skipton Training Centre.

Mrs. R.C. Wade	R.M.P.A., R.N.M.S.
Mr. J.M. Dey	
Miss W.R. Dunwell	
Mrs. H.M. Percival	
Mrs. E.A. Read	R.M.P.A.
Miss M. Thompson	N.A.M.H.

Senior Mental Welfare Officers

Ø Mrs. M.M. de la Cour
Ø Mr. R. Aspinall

Mental Welfare Officers

Mr. D. Corbett	R.M.N.S.
Mr. P.A. Giles	R.M.N.
Mr. J.B. Parr	

Speech Therapist

Vacant

Venereal Diseases Social Worker

✓ Mrs. Doige Harrison S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Home Helps

Full Time: None
Part Time: 155

Other Domestic Staff: 14

Administrative and Clerical Staff

Mr. K.A. Knowles (Senior Clerk)
Mrs. B. Baker
Mr. R. Bentley
Mrs. B.H. Coates
Miss M. Harris
Mr. D. Lund
Miss B. Mee
Miss P. Nowell
Mrs. H. Seal
Miss L.F. Simpson
Miss B. Wood

Mrs. E. Branston }
Mrs. S. Dale }
Mrs. N. Dodd }
Mrs. B.M. Eastwood }
Mrs. J. Knowles }
Mrs. B. Riley }
 Part-time



